The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.729.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do	" 3	
Third do	" 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0	2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched, on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		November 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
" Ratnagherry	16	" Colombo	24
" Vingorla	16	" Galle	25
" Goa	17	" Nowapatam	28
" Carwar	17	" Madras	30
" Mangalore	18		Dec.
" Cannanore	19	" Coconada	2
" Tellicherry	19	" Vizagapatam	3
" Calicut	20	" Bimlipatam	3
" Berpore	20	" Gopanlpore	4
" Cochin	21	" False Point	5
" Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Straspore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	10
" Gwadur	26	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	28	" Bahrein	13
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Lingah	17
" Lingah	Dec 2	" Bunder Abbas	19
" Bushire	4	" Muscat	21
" Koweit	6	" Guadur	23
" Fao	8	" Kurrachee	26
" Mahomerah	9	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

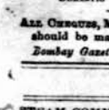
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from Bombay, will during the cold season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 808 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Bevis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurmtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Madows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 20th October 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

RUST PREVENTED.

DOLLOND'S Nickle-plated STEEL SPECTACLES, to prevent Rusting, are now being made especially for India, with GLASSES of ALL SHADES, from 7s. 6d. each.

DOLLOND'S Pocket Anercide, £3 3s. and £5 10s.

Field Glasses, Telescopes, Prismatic Compasses, &c., &c.

1, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

N.B.—Goods can now be sent by Indian Parcel Post for 1s 4d. per lb.

ON OCT. 1 No. 1 OF

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

Price 2s. 6d.

A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The New Quarterly Magazine contains more printed matter than any published Magazine ; it is printed on the best paper and in clear type.

The Magazine contains in addition to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest, Two or more Tales of considerable length by Eminent Writers. The Tales are invariably completed in the Number in which they appear.

The Magazine is likewise open to Authentic Works of Travel and Biography. A very High Literary Standard is maintained.

Contents of Number 1.

Travels in Portugal.
Our Next War.
Olivia Tempest : a Novel. By John Dangerfield, Author of "Grace Tolmar."
Rebelais : a Critical Biography.
A Spiritualistic Séance.
Horses and Riders.
Giulio Vese na, Poet and Painter : a Tale.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance, 15s. post free.

London : Ward, Lock, and Tyler, Paternoster-row.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (5,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,357 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

BOKHARA	2,933 Tons,	November 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH	2,152 Tons,	" 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,984 Tons,	" 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

25 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lb.
15 Cases Prints.
4 do. Linen Dhoties.
1 do. Curtain Nets.
1 do. Plated wares, consisting of Spoons and Forks.
1 do. Gig Lamps.
15 do. Dotties.

A Cabinet-size Portrait lens, Photographic Chemicals, and Materials, &c.

COMPANIONS of the late Mr. T. C. ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

HIS BOOKS.

The sale of this most valuable Library comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostance, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English, will be conducted at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Kumballa Hill, will commence on or about THURSDAY the 20th proximo, and continue from day to day till all are sold.

Thereafter, and in immediate consecution, will be sold

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Catalogues are ready and the above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT AND NEGATIVES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed, to offer for sale by public auction at their rooms on MONDAY the 24th December, the whole of the valuable Negatives of views of Bombay, Poona, Bassein Elephanta, Pelitana, Girnar, Karlee Caves, &c. &c. the property of the late D. H. Sykes.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 50 Bags of Mauritius Sugar (damaged) at Port Custom House.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, on account of the Underwriters :—

Mark C C—50 Bags of Mauritius Sugar, damaged, arrived per Schooner Ada.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of the S eamer Pelhwan, near Iron Works at Moody Bay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public auction, without reserve, at the Moody Bay, the Paddle Steamer PELHWAN, of 97 Tons, and 4 horse-power, built in Liverpool in 1864. She was thoroughly overhauled and a new keel was put on a d fresh iron plates fixed in January 1873. She may be seen at the Moody Bay. She may be sold with her equipages including ship's furniture &c., together with all the stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new Boat-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, lamp-bars for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

The Property of a Gen leman.

A nearly new Circular front English-built Brougham, independ ur, for one or pair, by John Lyon, Liverpool.

Also,

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windover, Long Acre, London.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, Buggy and Carriage Harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY-SIX AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 12TH NOV. Messrs. WARREN & LALOR will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at half-past 4 o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 12th instant, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, the whole of their valuable newly-imported HORSES, consisting of Carri ge Pairs, Hacks, Bu gy Horses, Jumpers, &c.

As the Importers proceed by the Mail on 13th instant, the whole are for *bona fide* sale.

TERMS—CASH.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

8th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, for the consideration of the BUDGET of the Town Council and Municipal Commissioner for the year 1874, will be held at the Municipal Office, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, 11th November, instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Secretary, Town Council.

8th November 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—An INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the Half Year ending 30th June 1873, will be paid at this Office, to the Shareholders in India, on and after THURSDAY, the 13th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 15TH INSTANT, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Pro. Agent.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

MR. J. NEUBERG has just received, per s.s. ARETUSA, a small consignment of the above well known MINERAL WATER, and is able to offer the same at

Rs. 6 per Doz. Bottles.

"The NATURAL FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER occupies, on account of its aperient, diuretic and absorbent qualities, one of the first places in the scale of all

MINERAL WATERS."

Certificates of the most celebrated Medical Men and Direction for use may be had on application to

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE AND BAGATELLE TABLE MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, Fort, next to Sassoon's Buildings, Bombay.

CARPETS with borders, Velvet Pile, Brussels, Axminster, all size and new patterns.

PAPERS for Rooms, plain and rich, for Half-doors, Screens, Punkahs and Theatres.

BORDERS of all sorts, rich and plain.

CRETONNES, blue, green, pink, crimson drab ground, newest pattern.

BROCADED DAMASK, 52 inches wide, green ground and yellow stars.

—— Crimson ground and yellow stars.

—— Grey with arabesque.

—— Blue with rich gold medallion.

DAMASKS, from Lyon, 54 inches wide, for rich curtains, blue and red colour.

CHINA DAMASK, Crimson N. 1, and also Satin and Velvet.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH : colors, black, orange, and grey.

BILLIARD CLOTH, green best quality, at Rs. 18, 20, and 22 a yard.

SWISS CURTAINS for windows, portieres, from Rs. 6 to 16 a pair, 4 yards long, and also Net Curtains for Beds.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have just received a shipment of Ice Machines, new model, making a decrease of 10 degrees of heat than 3 minutes. It can be put out of order, and works by hand as an ordinary pump.

Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Board, and a large stock of Furniture always on hand. Punkas made to order.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for their Natural Excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut, fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to see the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Reasons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS TO—

Poona ..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ..... Sorabjee Muljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE MANILLA CIGARS.

Princessa No. 2 per 1,000	Rs.	45
Cavites No. 2 per 1,000	"	65
Do. do. per box of 100	"	7

By the co-operation of an experienced Agent in Manilla, Mr NEUBERG is able to offer to his Constituents the very finest MANILLA CIGARS at Moderate Prices.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

				Rs. as.
DAWSON'S MUSTER	No. 1	per	1,000	15 0
Do.	do.	PRIME	"	18 0
THOMPSON'S	do.	do	"	18 0
Do.	do.	No. 1	"	15 0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME	"	16 0
MADURA	No. 1	do.	"	24 0
Do.	" 2	do.	"	18 0
BLUCHER	" 1	do.	"	16 0
Do.	" 2	do.	"	14 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, OF SELECTED TOBACCO, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR J. NEUBERG.

			Rs. as.
No. 1	per	1,000	25 0
No. 2	"	"	20 0
No. 3	"	"	15 0
MANILLA SHAPE	"	"	18 0
HAVANNAH SHAPE	"	"	24 0

THE WELL KNOWN FAVORITE,

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED UNDER SPECIAL SUPERINTENDENCE FROM THE FINEST TOBACCO.

				Rs. as.
"INDIANA" CIGARS		per	1,000	22 0
Do.	do.	per box of	250	6 0
Do.	do.	" "	100	2 8
Do.	do.	No. 2 per	1,000	20 0
Do.	do.	per box	250	5 8
"LONG" CHEROOTS		per	1,000	18 0
Do.	do.	" box of	250	5 0
Do.	do.	" "	100	2 4

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

			Rs. as.
BABINGTON LUNKAS	per	1,000	15 0
BURMAH	"	"	13 0
SEDANS	"	"	18 0
DOLLY VARDEN	"	"	20 0
LEISURE HOURS	"	"	18 0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIAN CIGARS.

		Per Box	Per	Rs. as. 1,000
HABANOS, in boxes of 250	Rs.	5 0		18 0
BIJOUX	do.	5 0		18 0
REGALIAS	do.	4 0		16 0
CORTADOS	do.	4 8		16 0
NONPAREIL	do.	6 0		11 0

MR. NEUBERG having secured the co-operation of Agents in each of the above Tobacco-growing Districts, all of established experience, is able to offer to the Public CHEROOTS of any of the above kinds, which for quality of Tobacco, and superiority of make, he submits are unapproachable.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, Captain Pearson, 1,500 Tons, built expressly for the East India trade, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers only. She made the outward passage in 31 days from London.

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION beg to INVITE the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay, who take an interest in the welfare of this country, to meet Mr. ILTUDUS PRICHARD, a Member of the Council of the East India Association, London, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on MONDAY, the 10th November 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.—Lieutenant L. L. FENTON, Bombay Staff Corps, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S.M.C., JOINED his APPOINTMENT on the 7th instant, before Office Hours.

W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S.D.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Poona, 8th November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR CARTING AND LOADING AND UNLOADING IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

1. Tenders are invited for the Delivery, and for the Loading and Unloading, of Goods, and for the Delivery of Parcels, in Bombay and at Byculla.

2. The Contract to commence about the 1st January next, or on a day to be hereafter named, and to remain in force as may be hereafter determined, either for one year, or for three years, certain, subject to three months' notice thereafter.

3. "Particulars" of the services required, and the amount of Security, and "Forms of Tender" can be obtained by application personally, or by Agent only, either at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

4. Tenders must be lodged in the Agent's Office, before twelve o'clock at noon, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-ninth day of November, instant. They should be sealed up, and marked on the cover "Tender for Carting, and Loading and Unloading Contract, in Bombay and at Byculla," and they will not be received unless they are made upon the Form referred to in para. 2 of this Advertisement.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Boree Bunder Station, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1873.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, D. S. KEMP & CO.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price.

Per Dozen, Rs. 9-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Used instead of crude spices, it produces a Claret Cup of exquisite delicacy. Many mysterious disorders may be traced to the use of crude spices.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—B. Disraeli.

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—*Recent letter from a Connoisseur.*

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

NOTICES.

SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

Pure, Wholesome, and Agreeable,

IMPORTED OVERLAND WEEKLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Due Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT, TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE, OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH, PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH, MEDICINE CHESTS, INVALID'S REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The Purity and Quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

New Remedies, Instruments and Appliances that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

Orders from Outstations meet with immediate attention.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of Professional Card.

GENTLEMEN'S SC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE rates of Exchange on London are very irregular, depending a good deal on the business offering, but there has not been any marked change in the quotations. Government Securities are unaltered, and not many transactions reported.

The London Money Market is in an extremely critical state, and the Bank of England rate of discount was on the 7th instant raised to 9 per cent., which is also asked by discounters outside. The Bullion in the Bank of England amounted, on the 5th instant, to £19,375,000, but the Reserve had fallen to the unusually low figure of about 7½ millions sterling. There seems to be no check to the downward course of the value of Bar Silver, which is now quoted in London at 58¾d., and no Council Drafts were sold in London on Wednesday last, the tenders having all been below the minimum rate of 1s. 10d. These circumstances, and the high rate of discount, which will seriously affect realizations of produce, must tend to lower sterling exchange in India, even below the low point to which it has already fallen. The raising of the Bank of England rate was doubtless owing to the continued decline in the rate of exchange in New York on London, which has fallen to 106½,—a rate which would yield a very large profit on remittances of specie to the United States. That the rate has fallen so low without attracting much larger remittances than have yet been sent to that country is a proof, as we pointed out in our last report, of the extreme distrust still felt by capitalists in investments in American exchange.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅝d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 9/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10⅞ to 1/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10⅜d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛	
Do demand 100⅛	
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞	
Do. demand 99 15/16	
On China Hong Kong Bills, 60 days' sight. 224⅝	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111
Four & half per cent.	106 14/16 to 107
Four per cent.	105 1/16 to 1/8
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	102
15 years' Debenture Loans	100
10 years' do. do.	100
8 years' do. do.	
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House R	
Do. Do. Market H	105
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid	
1871 and 1872	
New French Loan instalment paper of 187	
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117 per Bond	

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand			5 per cent.
Fixed Loans on	do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do.	do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do.	do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills			6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper			6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 6
Carolus	250 ,,
Mexican Dollars	222 ,,
Five-Franc Pieces	224½ ,,
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY Afternoon.

No enquiry for tonnage. Rates nominal. Speculators are willing to relet at £2-12-6 by Liverpool steamers; but cannot get cargo.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron ships Cotton	£2 3s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 3s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ships.
Overland Steamers		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
	Steam Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 5 per bale nominal
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

MODERATE inquiry for Colabas, Mazagon Land, and Bank of Bombay 1st issue. Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

(No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	268
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	280
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai	45 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I.	20
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of In	
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed steady with not any important change in actual values. The following sales are reported to have been made by [illegible] on Saturday, the 8th instant.

1,150 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs.
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 12 lbs.
500 ,,	,, ,,	45 in. 39 yds. 13 lbs.
600 pairs	White Dhotees	39 in. 9 yds.
600 ,,	,,	44 in. 10 yds.
240 pieces	Ground Prints	33 in. 26 yds.

COTTON.

Reuter's messages continue to report a great depression at Liverpool, and prices are fast declining. On the 7th the market closed very depressed, and prices of Surats were barely supported. Fair Dhollera is quoted at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d., and Orleans at 8¾d. As regards money matters, the directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount to 9 per cent., and a great depression prevails in consequence. The cotton market here closed very dull, and prices gave way about 3 rupees per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee	Rs. 180	to	Rs. 182
Akote	,, 184	to	,, 188
Broach, M. G.	,, 199	to	,, 200
Hingunghat	,, 205	to	,, 207
Dhol erah & Bhownuggur	,, 178	to	,, 183
Rawgimel	,, 184	to	,, 185
Comptas & Vingoria	,, 175	to	,, 176

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

50 candies	Khandeish	Rs. 180-181
15 ,,	Cutch	,, 173
10 ,,	,,	,, 170
25 ,,	Bhownuggur	,, 174
25 ,,	,,	,, 179
25 ,,	Vingoria	,, 175
25 ,,	Kanaja	,, 180

In YARNS and METALS we have heard of no sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Moultan (s)	Fentiman	Aden, October 2.
	Joshua	Mouat	Calcutta, Sept. 4.
9	Vihilia (s)	Day	Vingoria, Nov. 8.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Townsend	Portsmouth, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Marie	Gugsen	Chittagong.
	India (s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Lady Melville, Hanna, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from African Coast.
23 Australia, ss, Murray, from Southampton.
23 Brunea, sp, Adham Beg, from Bussorah.
23 Labuan, ss, Mahomed Beg, from Bussorah.
23 Patrocius, ss, Dreaning, from Hongkong.
23 Sunfoo, ss, Clark, from London.
24 Conrad, ss, Van Rons, from Batavia.
24 Corrina, ss, Dryden, from Kurrachee.
25 Paragua, ss, Blaisdale, from Glasgow.
25 Borneo, ss, Sprenkel, from Amsterdam. (Passed to Battavia).
25 Tarn, ss, DeMarquessne, from Saigon.
26 Provence, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
26 Kwang-Tung, ss, Elton, from Bombay.
26 Malwa, ss, Hyde, from Hongkong.
26 Tartar, ss, Ferries, from London.
27 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
27 Wyherton, ss, Smith, from Batlavia.
27 Dupleix, ss, Baroun, from Mauritius.
28 Butuan, ss, Fremoza, from Dunotee.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23 Amir, ss, Arief Beg, to Bussorah.
23 Australia, ss, Murray, to Bombay.
23 Sunfoo, ss, Clerk, to Singapore.
24 Brunea, ss, Adham Beg, to Hoodooda.
24 Labuan, ss, Mahomed Beg, to Hoodooda.
24 Petrocius, ss, Dreaning, to London.
24 America, ss, Watte-bird, to Oceonada.
25 Terrer, ship, Davis, to Calcutta.
25 Gondra, ss, Van Rons, to Amsterdam.
25 Corrina, ss, Dryd n, to Port Said.
25 Paragua, ss, Blaisdale, to Manilla.
26 Tarn, ss, DeMarquessne, to Toulon.
26 Provence, ss, Brunet, to China.
26 Malwa, ss, Hyde, to Suez.
27 Tartar, ss, Ferries, to China.
27 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Suez.
28 Wyherton, ss, Smith, to Rotterdam.
28 Butuan, ss, Fremoza, to Manilla.
29 Kwang-Tung, ss, Elton, to Persia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 21 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from African Coast.
27 Dupleix, ss, Baroun, from Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4 Jeanie Douglas ..... Walker ..... London, July 22.
Peshawur (s) ..... White ..... Southampton, Sept. 25.
5 Bevelaw ..... Byrne ..... Liverpool, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4 Gondola ....
Peri ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 6 Sea Gull (s) ..... London.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 4 Provence (s) ..... Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s—250 kegs red lead. Joseph Fearn; 25 boxes tin plates, Mahomedally Hookabhoy; 19 cases varnish, Abdoolhusan Abdoolvarim.
Killarney, s—2 cases stationery, Abdoolally Goolamally.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s—5 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Timor, s—4 cases hops, Soura Monteiro and Co.
Coromandel, s—11 casks blacking, Abba Mahomed; 2 packages twine, and 1 case rubber shoes, Ebeedally Sumsoodin; 11 cases oilmanstores, Rogers and Co; 2 cases hardware, Noorbhoy Abdoolally; 14 cases medicine, Nathoo Mooljee; 6 cases bacon, 3 cases ham, and 1 case medicine, A K Surrafally; 12 cases brandy, 10 cases whiskey, and 10 cases old tom, W Watson and Co.

FROM GENOA

Arabia, s—19 bales papers, Cadurbhoy Soolianally.

DAILY EXPORTS—8TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arctusa, s—98 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund.
Cella, s—6 bales hides, D G Husan Sons and Co.
Australia, s—50 bales wool, Purshotum Kessowjee.
Arthur, s—38 bales cotton, Coorjee Dewjee; 62 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass; 90 bales cotton, Shamjee Ludha; 65 bales cotton, Rampurtap Laya; 4½ bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s—20 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee; 217 pieces E teeth, Tribhowandass Veerjee; 73 bundles E teeth, Callabhoy Seepatjee; 159 pieces and 12 bundles E teeth, Abdool Eeman Khan Mahomed; 1 bundle shaw's Jamsetjee Coorjee's Sons; 121 packages coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hasson.
Geelong, s—200 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong, s—150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa, s—1 bale skin, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Gregory, Captain, 15th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee Depot.
Gillespie, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 8.

[illegible]el, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
[illegible]r, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Simpson, Captain, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Addison, Brigadier General, Staff, from leave, from England.
McIntyre, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, from sick leave, from England.
McLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Regiment, from furlough, from England.
Kenny, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Penny, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Service, from furlough, from England.
Kettlewell, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Veterinary [illegible] ment, from medical certificate, from England.
Temple, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from land.
Watts, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from Dapoorie.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 8.

Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dugshai.
Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment N. I., to rejoin to Malligaum.
Candy, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to rejoin, to Deolali Depot.
Morton, Surgeon Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, to rejoin, to Hyderabad.
Addison, Brigadier General, Staff, from leave, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 9.

Gillespie, Captain, Assistant Director of Gymnastics, on duty, to Poona.
McLeod, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, to rejoin to Calcutta.
Penny, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, to rejoin, to Delhi.
Macintyre, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Dehra Doon.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 6th November 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surg Genl B M S, Surgn G White, at present doing duty with the 2-7th Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Bombay for general duty in the Presidency Circle, travelling by rail at the public expense.

The attention of Officers Commanding European Corps and Battery in the Division is called to G O C No 665 of 1872. It is requested that indents for seeds for Soldiers' Gardens may be sent in to the office of the Asst Qr Mr Genl of the Division by the 1st week in December.

The undermentioned qualified signallers of the Poona Brigade are directed to proceed to Poorundhur on the 15th inst, for a fortnight's practice in the use of the heliograph and flag signalling :—

56th Regiment—Lieut Cotton, Sergt G Crooke, Corporal Coles, Lance Corporal Mills, Private Wild, Private Cusack; 6-th Light Infantry—Sergt Fitzgerald, Lance Sergt Hunt, Private Bowles, Private Browning; 33rd Regt, Private D Connor—Lieut Cotton should proceed so as to be at Poorundhur on the 15th idem.

The details 56th and 33rd Regt will be forwarded by Field Column Carriage, riding mules or camels, and to arrive at that station on the 15th inst.

Arrangements for their transit will be made by Officers Comdg Corps concerned in communication with one another and the Assistant Commissary General P D A.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
WITH SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES.
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Weekly Commercial Letter.
Murder of a European Warder of the House of Correction.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN OF HOLLAND,
AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
BEGS to inform the public that he will LEAVE BOMBAY for EUROPE on the
FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT,
and as he does not appoint any Agent in Bombay, those who require his artificial aid can consult him at Mr. Pryer's, No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Neuberg's. To avoid imposition Mr. Menist's Optics are marked with his name and address, and his Spectacles bears also his name and address on the inside of the frame. He does not make any reduction in his usual prices.
Bombay, 10th November 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAYLEY—October 15th, at Maxwelton House, near Moniaive, Dumfrieshire, Ella, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lyttelton H. Bayley, Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, aged 20.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADBENT—November 5th, at No. 4, Harington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R.E., of a daughter.
EAGLETON—November 4th, at No. 39, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. A. Eagleton, Esq., of a son.
GOODEVE—November 5th, at No. 8, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Mrs. L. A. Goodeve, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GASPER—November 3rd, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gasper, aged 13 years and 6 months.
NICHOLLS—November 5th, at Benares, Francis, the infant son of the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Chaplain of Benares, aged 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

SINCE the institution of the Staff College, the literature of armed science has gained so many followers amongst the more intellectual of the officers of the British Army, that eager attention is directed by the thinking portion of them to each successive compilation from German military history which can explain the victories of the last great war, and unravel to the military student the problems—yet unsolved—of what may next happen. A large class of veterans, a Royal Duke at the head of them, dislike and despise such military literateurs, but in the last century it was by such *closet duty* Rodney restored the prestige of the British Navy, as Von Möltke has in the present raised the Prussian Army to the highest pinnacle of military fame. And in the early part of this century, as Sir Charles Napier has told us, the British Army in the Peninsula owed a deal to the teaching of the camp at Shorncliffe, where under the eye of Sir John Moore were exercised those famous regiments which afterwards composed Crawford's Light Division. The drill of the British [illegible]ys was slow and stiff; it was [illegible] that we borrowed skirmishing [illegible] drill from the tactics of the [illegible]onary armies, yet with what [illegible]ecords of the 43rd, 52nd, and other [illegible]egiments incontestibly prove. So it [illegible]been, so it ever will: soldiers must look [illegible]ard, not backward—we want men whose [illegible]minds can take further flights of thought than the parade ground and the field exercise. They should think over the battle-fields of modern times and see with prophetic eye the battle-fields of the future. They should not be distracted by admiration of the laurels gained a decade or so back: we are so entirely without experience of actual fighting by an English Army under the new conditions of warfare: both naval and military tactics in the present day are in a state of transition, and to form a forecast of the future we look gladly for any light from past experience to shape our course. If our fleet were destroyed—if one of those extraordinary developments occurred which some people scout at, but which every student of military history knows is the real cause of sudden and unexpected success—and our naval strength were to shrivel up as the military strength of Austria and France has done: then an army strong enough to contend with that of all nations must be forthcoming. But in the case of a minor emergency—say the presence of a well-equipped hostile army with the latest improvements of science, 50,000 strong, within the limits of India—how would the Government meet it? From Peshawur to Allahabad we have no great fortress or fortification in the modern style to concentrate on, and a large army (half the Infantry and Cavalry, natives, armed with the muzzle loader,) might march to decide in one battle the future destinies of Hindoostan, while possible internal commotion would have to be provided for: the Native Press would be temporarily suppressed, and the members of its staff be requested to become a Volunteer Rifle Corps, or those who can ride, a troop of Irregular Horse!!

Seriously though, can the chiefs of our army, and sepoys—Bapoo, Luximon, and Ramdeen—understand that some other method of tactics will be required of them to stand the terrible rifle fire at close and long range of the hostile infantry than the close and antiquated formations which one sees every day being practised at Poona or Bombay? Experience has proved that open and extended lines, and flank attacks, have the only chance of success. Our native regiments are being drilled to suit the warfare of a decade back, instead of being practised in movements required for modern conditions of war. The result is, that an emergency as above quoted, the Government would probably have to compensate for the inferiority of its native troops by an increase of its artillery strength at the decisive point, a difficulty which has been heightened by the recent order that all guns for India should be cast at Woolwich. If our native army is trained to meet an enemy armed with a superior weapon, it is evident that it is likely to have a greater chance of success over Asiatic enemies armed with an inferior one. But as far as we can judge, it is now being drilled to the contingency of meeting the latter, and not of encountering the former. Day after day, morning and evening, until the men are sick with their drill, are some battalions paraded in the old close formations obsolete in modern warfare. Far cheaper would it be to turn the whole Native Infantry into Sappers, or, better still, to take them away from the parade ground into the jungle to learn the act of skirmishing. Continual drill on the regimental ground is in no sense a fighting exercise; and that corps do sometimes suffer from over-drill was seen by the condition of one or two native regiments during the Persian war, which had been under the close supervision of the late Lord Frederick FitzClarence.

The *Times'* correspondent, in his account of a review at Aldershot, says, "every gun and button was polished as bright as silver, and every belt as white as pipeclay could make it." Hard discipline and drill of an improved order is as needed as ever to form victorious armies, but arms and accoutrements might be so manufactured as to render hours of daily and useless burnishing unnecessary. Industrial art has now sufficiently advanced to wipe away this stain on an antiquated system, which, owing to a want of proper material, probably arose to please the eye of a martinet, or to find occupation for the idle hours of soldiers, who under our modern ideas might improve their minds by more profitable labour. And on the same useless principle, a soldier carries among his kit a small stick with a slit in it to be used in brightening the buttons of his coat!!! In military circles, after a review or parade, it is usual to hear the remark made—"That regiment moves very steadily." "Their dressing was very good." We should, however, like also to hear said—"The men seem to know how to take every advantage of the ground." The latter is what would be more wanted from them in real warfare in the present time than correct dressing or immoveable steadiness in close formations; and in concluding this article we may briefly summarise the principal points to which we have attempted to draw attention in respect to native troops, viz :—

1st. Less over-drill in close formations, now not needed in modern war.

2nd. Training to contend with an enemy armed with the breech-loader.

3rd. Less pipeclay and less burnishing for mere effect.

4th. All native regiments to be light infantry. The absurdity of Grenadiers to be a thing of the past.

Also last, but not least, why should the native soldier be obliged, *at an extra cost to the State*, to march in English shoes, which he abominates, instead of native sandals, which he thinks more comfortable.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

GREAT CARLIST VICTORY.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER.

The exports from Great Britain for the month of October amount to £22,187,500, and the imports to £31,750,000.

Sir John Duke Coleridge has been appointed successor to the late Chief Justice Bovill.

Numerous and serious railway accidents continue in Great Britain.

The Ministry in Canada has resigned in order to avoid a vote of censure.

LONDON, 8TH NOVEMBER.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley held a second palaver on the 7th September with the native kings, who placed themselves entirely in his hands. The General insisted on immediate action. The Ashantees are encamped half a day's journey from Cape Coast Castle. The special correspondent of the *Times* urges instant despatch of reinforcements from home.

The American Government have purchased 20 million thalers worth of old silver from Germany.

The Spaniards have captured the filibustering steamer Virginius, off Cuba. The leaders of the filibusters, including General Ryan and his son Cespedes, were summarily tried and executed.

PARIS, 8TH NOVEMBER.

Eight members of a committee of fifteen elected by the Bureau of the Assembly have opposed the extension of Marshal MacMahon's powers. This has caused great sensation in Paris.

PARIS, 8TH NOV., EVENING.

The Versailles Ministers have resigned. Marshal MacMahon has refused to accept their resignation.

MADRID, 8TH NOVEMBER.

The Carlists gained a great victory over the Republican troops on Friday last at Miranda in Novarre.

The Republicans lost General Rivera, who was killed, and General Moriones, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Two Carlist leaders were killed and two wounded.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 7TH NOV., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.	
,, ,, ,, Surats	14,000	,,	
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	51,000	,,	
,, ,, ,, Surats	15,000	,,	
,, Stock of Cotton	530,000	,,	
,, ,, Surats	344,000	,,	
,, ,, of Cotton in London	202,000	,,	

Surats during the week have been very depressed, and there has only been a retail trade and prices, are very irregular.

LONDON, 7TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed depressed. Surats, prices are barely supported.

The London Cotton Market closed flat, and prices were dropping.

Fair Dhollera	5⅝d.
The Manchester Market has been very depressed.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 7½d.
8½ lbs. ,,	9s.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 9 per cent., and great depression prevails.

The Market rate of discount has been raised to 9 per cent.

The sum of £44,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £74,000 has been withdrawn from the same Bank for the United States.

Bar Silver	58½.
Consols, for account	92⅝.

The s.s. Luther passed through the Suez Canal.

THE Hon'ble F. F. Wyman has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that the weather at Deolalee is very pleasant just now; the mornings and evenings are very cool.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

COLONEL PELLY, the Agent for the Governor General in Rajpootana, arrived at Agra on Thursday and was received under the salute due to his rank.

THE *Englishman* hears that on Monday last there was heavy rain at Raneegunj and in parts of the Beerbhoom district, which has done much good to the crops.

THE Eastern Bengal Railway Company have announced a reduction in the rates of freight for food grains, corresponding to that which has been adopted by the East India Railway.

COMMANDER R. H. HARRINGTON, of H. M. S. Nimble, on the East India Station, has retired from the service. He is to be succeeded in the command of the Nimble by Commander Henry C. Best.

THE *Madras Athenæum* learns that the Directors of the Bank of Madras have reduced the cost of the establishment by about Rs. 20,000 per annum. Further reductions, however, are expected to be carried out.

THE B. M. s.s. Kwangtung arrived, from Bombay, at Aden on the morning of Sunday, the 27th ult., and relieved the Dalhousie. The Kwangtung sailed on the following night to Perim, in order to blow up the wrecked and abandoned steamer Azalea.

THE meeting of Scotchmen at the Calcutta Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon was influential and enthusiastic. There is every prospect of a large assembly on Saint Andrew's Day. There does not appear to have been any corresponding move on the part of their fellow-countrymen in Bombay.

WE learn that experiments in snake-poison are still being actively carried on in Calcutta, and that a number of the poisonous reptiles are now being sent out from Australia, at a cost of about Rs. 1,000, with a view to compare the effects of their poison with that of some of the poisonous snakes of Bengal.

DOCTORS F. N. MACNAMARA and LALL MADHUV MOOKERJEE left Calcutta by the mail train of the East Indian Railway on Monday night last for Jeypore. They are going to treat the right eye of His Highness the Maharajah, his left eye having been already cured previously by these medical gentlemen.

THE body of Captain Adley who was drowned while superintending the works of the Pontoon Bridge, Calcutta, was found by the police on Wednesday morning under the anchor boat. It appears that he got entangled in some way, and could not extricate himself. Mr. Macdonald's body was also found the same afternoon floating in the river, near the Howrah Railway Jetty.

THE St. Mungo, a fine iron vessel of 1,375 tons, owned by Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin, Strang, and Co., London, which sailed from Dundee on 10th July with a cargo of coals for Calcutta *via* Galle, to the consignment of Messrs. Playfair, Duncan, and Co., is reported to have been burnt at sea on the 14th of September. A short telegram from Galle reports the crew to be safe at Mauritius.

MR. FORSYTH and party arrived at Suget, near Shahdoolla, on the evening of the 14th October, and were cordially and hospitably received by the officials of the Atalikh Ghazee. This places them within about 150 miles, as the crow flies, of Yarkand. Shahdoolla fort will be found upon the recently published "Sketch Map," issued under the authority of the Government. It is situated at about the distance mentioned in a S. S. E. direction from Yarkand, just on the other side of the Karakorum range.

THE *Madras Times* relates that on the 30th ultimo a woman and a boy were crossing the Tambrapurni river at Kuru Rutorie, in the Trichinopoly district, when they were swept down by the current and lodged on a rock in the stream. The village Moonsiff immediately repaired to the spot, constructed a raft, and managed to rescue both the woman and the boy. For this prompt and humane action, the village Moonsiff has been "praised." It would appear that the Tambrapurni is a dangerous river, where several people were formerly lost.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following telegram from Calcutta :—"Besides measures of relief already sanctioned, the Commissioner of Patna is authorized to make advances to reliable persons undertaking to import grain and sell at a price covering costs and expenses, Government to have first claim on such grain if charitable relief is required."

"All unnecessary leaves are stopped."

"Mr. Hewitt, C. S., Manager of Hutwa Raj, to be Commissioner's Assistant for general purpose. Mr. Geddes also put on special duty in connection with famine. Full enquiries ordered as to state of districts in Rajshaye division, north of Ganges, and their means of transport."

THE following are the general remarks of the Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ended the 30th October :—"Heavy rain has fallen throughout Madras and Mysore, where prospects are satisfactory. In Sind prospects appear to be fair. There has been no rain in Guzerat and Khandeish, but showers have fallen in the Deccan districts and the Southern Mahratta Country: reports are generally favourable. In Bengal prospects are becoming worse: famine is apprehended in the Patna and Rajshahye divisions; the only parts which have had a tolerable rainfall are Orissa, Chittagong, and parts of Assam. In Oudh the want of rain is becoming more and more felt, and much of the rice crop has failed. The same is the case in the North-Western Provinces, east of Allahabad; west of that point the autumn harvest has been good, and the rubbee is progressing favourably. In the Punjab there has been no rain; its absence is causing damage in the north-western districts; elsewhere prospects are good. Reports from Rajpootana and Central India are favourable. In the Central Provinces the rice crop has been extensively damaged by the early cessation of the rain. From Berar prospects are reported to be good."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 14th B. C., under command of Colonel Ryall, marched into Agra on Wednesday morning, and marched out again the following morning *en route* to their destination.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief has notified that the appointment of Garrison Quarter-master, Fort William, is in future to be classed amongst those appointments which are tenable for five years only.

THE Duke of Cambridge has selected Lieut. Colonel L. Hook, half-pay, Ceylon Rifle Regiment to receive a distinguished service reward, vacant by the death of Colonel R. D. Mackenzie. Colonel Hook served in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under Sir George Pollock

to win the priests? Is there ever a plot formed for the dismemberment of the Empire that the priests do not threaten to assist, unless the English Government gives them absolute power over the education of the Irish people? Look at their conduct even now in supporting the demand for Home Rule, to punish Parliament for having refused to bring up the next generation of Irishmen as blind believers in the superstitions of bygone ages. There is no compromise possible with men whose creed it is that they cannot conscientiously accept the supremacy of a heretical King, or assent to the permanent subjection of the Church to the State. The theory of the Papacy and the modern theory of a constitutional Government cannot continue to co-exist, when the supporters of either are in earnest in enforcing them. At the beginning of this century, it was supposed that the Popes had practically abandoned their claim to universal sovereignty, and this belief led the allied sovereigns at Vienna to make the fatal mistake of reconstituting the States of the Church and so postponing till our own day the creation of the Kingdom of Italy. Pius IX., however, has revived the pretensions of Hildebrand, and made the Papacy a greater danger even than the International to modern society. Every fresh misfortune that befalls him only increases his arrogance; and the Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel have evidently made up their minds that they will either break the Papacy altogether or be broken by it. The present Pope will, no doubt, be allowed to end his days in peace at the Vatican, and to go on cursing the King and Emperor till his breath fails him; but it will not be at all surprising if, on the death of Pius IX., Germany and Italy refuse to recognize as his successor in the Bishopric of Rome any prelate who will not take such an oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel as Bishop Rheinkens has taken to the Emperor William.

If the Pope turns for consolation from Italy and Germany to France and Spain, the outlook cannot be much more agreeable to him. The Carlists have indeed victoriously repulsed an attack by the Republicans on a strong position they held near Estella; but they make no progress southwards, and it is apparent that the people of Spain feel no interest in their cause. In France, the prospects of the clerical party are even less cheering. The proposed Monarchical restoration has ended, as it began, in talk. The elections of last week have reaffirmed the fact that, although the Bourbons may still have partisans in high places, there are only two political parties in the country—the Republicans and the Bonapartists—whom the nation cares anything about; and, when these are united, the friends of the Bourbons are simply nowhere. Even in the Assembly what can the Monarchists do against a coalition headed by such men as Rouher, Thiers, and Gambetta? The most probable solution of the present crisis is a prolongation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon. The Republicans could vote for such a proposal, and the Bonapartists would accept it as preparing the way for a restoration of the Empire when the Prince Imperial comes of age. By far the ablest political manifesto that has lately been issued in France is M. Rouher's letter advocating an appeal to the people; and it is difficult to read that letter without feeling convinced that men who know so well what they mean and are so confident of the popularity of their cause are sure in the long run to get the upper-hand of the unstable politicians of other French parties. Nor does it now seem likely that the Bazaine trial will fulfil the wishes of those who instituted it by heaping fresh obloquy on the Empire. The Stoffel incident is not yet explained, but as regards the negociations between Bazaine and the Germans, all the fresh evidence that comes to light only shows how well the Empress behaved when exposed to the temptation of preferring the interests of her dynasty to those of her country. It is not now even likely that Bazaine will be found guilty of treason, though there would be something of poetical justice in the execution, by verdict of a court-martial, of the French General who left Maximilian of Mexico to his fate. The utmost that can be urged against the Marshal up to September is that he was guilty of vacillation of purpose; and it may fairly be contended that, in face of such unexampled reverses as the French arms suffered even before Sedan, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Rhine might well be puzzled what to do. It is easy enough, as Marshal Bazaine himself has in one or two of his answers ironically suggested, for the Duc d'Aumale sitting in an easy chair with his maps before him to criticize the conduct of the campaign; but Bazaine had to reckon with an ever vigilant, elated, and aggressive enemy in trying to carry out his plans, while he really could only guess where the Emperor Napoleon MacMahon might be. It is the old story of the practised duellist who rebuked an untried youth for boasting that he could snuff a lighted candle at twelve paces by asking him—"Yes, but was there a man behind it with a loaded pistol in his hand?" The foundation for the charge of treachery can only arise out of the Marshal's treatment of the busybody Regnier; but so far there is nothing to prove that Regnier was the agent of Bismarck, or that Bazaine, perplexed and disheartened, can be blamed for anything worse than incapacity in not prolonging the defence of Metz.

The present Earl of Derby is probably, take him for all in all, the greatest political impostor of this age of impostors; and that is, probably, the reason why he is thought so much of in England. Although himself one of the least scrupulous of party politicians, he takes care never to commit himself to the advocacy of any principle which is distinctively Tory, and which it might be convenient for him hereafter to disown. His father was the embodiment of chivalric rashness; he is the embodiment of business-like caution in politics. Whenever the English nation is interested in any question, Lord Derby is sure to have something to say about it, and what he says is almost invariably the common-place expression of a mean and sordid sentiment, appealing to the breeches-pockets of those Englishmen who are incapable of conceiving any higher mission for their country than that of wrangling over parochial business. He has, in fact, the boldness to put in words thoughts of which most men are ashamed; and, so true is his instinct for appealing to all that is basest in his fellow-countrymen, he rarely opens his lips without having his words applauded by the *Times*, which exclaims, with delighted self-applause, "Ah! now the oracle has spoken! now, we see what common sense says, and its opinion exactly coincides with ours." Take, as the latest example of this happy concord, the leader in to-day's *Times* on Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool, in which the great Conservative statesman, when speaking of the Ashantee War, laid down this noble and delicately worded principle of foreign policy:—"To put the thing plainly, we have got quite black men enough, and we need not go in for more." I could have forgiven Lord Derby if he had expressed the disgust which every man of honour feels at the revolting tone of those warlike leaders in the *Daily Telegraph* in which the English people are invited to make war on Ashantee by alternate appeals to their cupidity and their Christian feelings. Nothing can be more loathsome than such writing. But, on the other hand, a country whose statesmen and journalists are content to throw off all Imperial responsibilities by saying—"Oh! we have black fellows enough already, and we don't want any more," does not deserve to have an Empire, and is not likely to keep one. There is, perhaps, much to be said on the question whether, from a material point of view, an Empire is worth having; but it is certain that we cannot afford just to keep what we like and reject what we like. Possibly, it might have been better for us if Englishmen had never settled on the Gold Coast, but to abandon the settlements now would be disgraceful. Moreover, there are other parts of the world besides the Gold Coast in which it is evident that we shall be called upon to accept the rule of "more black men" unless we mean to give up a policy which has done England credit, and to let foreign powers acquire valuable positions on the road to India. A letter in last night's *Pall Mall* on the attempt of the Egyptians to seize Berbera illustrates what I mean. Sir B. Frere's Zanzibar Mission was, and by Sir Bartle's own admission must remain, a perfect farce, unless our Government is prepared to establish free settlements on the East Coast of Africa, and to abolish the slave-trade carried on under the Egyptian flag. It is perfectly well known that the Khedive is himself the chief patron of slavery in the East; yet we are hypocrites enough to applaud every fresh conquest made by Egypt as a gain to civilisation. If we are going frankly to repudiate any special responsibility for putting an end to slavery, well and good; if not, we cannot kick the "black fellows" over board just yet. Slavery apart, can we be acting wisely in letting the Turks acquire possession of all the coasts and ports of the Red Sea?

The Russians have now decided how much they will keep of the conquered territory of Khiva. They retain all the country on the right bank of the Oxus, with the Delta between the two branches into which the river separates at Khojaili, before flowing into the Sea of Aral. The whole navigable course of the river from the Sea of Aral to the frontier of Afghanistan has now, therefore, been placed under the direct control of the Russians, who have also reduced what remains of Khiva to the rank of a tributary State. The future trade route through Central Asia will be, I fancy, from Orenburg to the Sea of Aral, and thence by water to Balkh. The Caspian will be used for the commerce with Persia, as you will observe that already a line of steamers has been started to run from Constantinople to Poti, whence there is a railway to Baku on the Caspian. When the railway is completed from Resht to Teheran, the commercial routes through Turkey will be entirely abandoned in favour of this Russian route. These are Russia's triumphs in Asiatic diplomacy for the present year. She has secured the command of all the commerce between Europe and Central Asia, up to the very frontiers of India. England has looked on supinely, and, if one were not an Englishman, one might laugh at the perfect ease with which Prince Gortschakoff has outwitted our lazy and ignorant Foreign Secretary.

The papers this week have stated that Baron Reuter has asked the German Government to take over his Persian concession. He may have done so, but, if he did, the answer cannot have been favourable, for his present scheme is to form an International Commission, with its head-quarters in Brussels or Berne, to borrow money indifferently from capitalists of all nations for the purpose of carrying out the public works mentioned in his concession. I don't see how such a Commission is to work, or how it would secure the guarantee of protection which Reuter himself is anxious to obtain.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 17th OCTOBER.

THE Bank of England rate of discount was again raised on Tuesday, and is now 6 per cent. I recently explained the anomalies of the position, and this latest movement has only brought them out with greater distinctness. Money is so plentiful that had it not been for the gold drain to New York the discount terms would not have exceeded 4 per cent. at the most, and bills could hardly be got even at that figure. Nevertheless while the symptoms pointed to ease, the actual results were such as we only see in times of stringency. The Bank has only a moderate reserve at present, and since the distribution of the dividends all that it has lost has gone into the hands of the open market, which if left to itself might not have followed the national establishment in its upward movement. Hence as the Bank is bound to protect its bullion reserve it must force the outside dealers to advance their rates also. To do this it is adopting a course very rarely taken, and then only on occasions of emergency; it is selling Consols for cash, and borrowing money on its stock of securities in order to make money scarcer in the market. This artificial scarcity will answer the purpose if the measures taken are comprehensive enough, and when the general rate has thus moved up sufficiently the turn of the exchanges will bring capital from the Continent, perhaps even from America itself. Such is the calculation, but of course it may be defeated by some of those unforeseen contingencies which always turn up when least expected. On Tuesday, for instance, the Bank of France, which has not once changed its terms since February of last year, raised its rates from 5 to 6 per cent., and thus so far neutralised the effect produced by our movement here. Moreover, the value of money is gradually rising in Germany, and late failures at Berlin and Vienna have strengthened the disposition to hoard, which at once makes money scarce and business dull. There is financial trouble at Alexandria, and of course America is an unknown and incalculable factor in our problem. In truth the mischief in the United States is much deeper and more widespread than had been generally supposed, having taken the form of profound distrust of all the Banks. Large amounts have been, or are being, withdrawn from the deposits, and are retained by the drawers, not put in circulation or returned to the Banks. The latter, consequently, are at the end of their tether and cannot assist trade by the usual advances. It is extremely difficult to see how or when all this is to end, for confidence at such times is a plant of very slow growth, and meanwhile nothing seems certain except that the brunt of the trouble must somehow fall on Europe. We have to find gold for America, Germany, Egypt, and our own provinces, as Scotland and Ireland are at present taking their customary supplies for term payments. In fact we are back again at the crisis of last autumn, aggravated, however, by the serious novelty of the American collapse, which has opened up a new source of danger, whose dimensions are not easy to reckon. So far as the Bank of England is concerned it is fortunate that there is plenty of unemployed capital out of doors, from which it can borrow, increasing its own reserve, and at the same time its control over the market.

If the rate of discount had been really as trying to business as the nominal figure would seem to imply—in other words, if money had everywhere been scarce in the sense of being difficult to procure on any terms, except for very prime bills, trade would at present be seriously inconvenienced and we might expect many failures. It is not so, however, what the unsoundness of the business world may be we do not yet know, though it may come to light, but at least there are few failures of magnitude. I must nevertheless give some particulars about one which has excited some talk this week, all the more because it has nothing to do with the stringency of money. I refer to the suspension of H. S. Williams Wilson Saunders, of Lloyds, a member of the committee of that establishment, and one of the oldest and most respected underwriters in the room. The event was announced yesterday, but the difficulties were known at Lloyd's two days before, some checks which were due on the previous Friday having been paid only on Tuesday; and the first impulse was to give assistance and help Mr. Saunders to pull through. With this object a subscription list was opened in the room and £16,000 speedily made up, but it was then found that any such aid would prove insufficient, the outstanding risks being very heavy and hazardous. Accordingly Mr. Saunders and his son, Mr. George S. Saunders, pulled up, and those who had open risks at once reassured. I fear the prospects of liquidation are unfavourable; an underwriter never stops until he has come to the last of his resources, and with the present system of cash payments there cannot in any case be a large amount of assets, while the liabilities go on mounting up for possibly two years to come. The case of Mr. Saunders is, however, a very hard one. I am told that ten years ago he was worth £80,000, but all that has been frittered away by heavy losses, mostly through time risks on iron steamers. I have frequently, in past letters, called attention to the kind of steamers now built, chiefly for the Suez Canal; and I did this, on the authority of an eminent marine surveyor here, before Mr. Plimsoll's book saw the light. That surveyor, an unimpeachable authority, told me that before two years were over we should see the mischievous results of building such weak and thin-skinned iron vessels; and, sure enough, we are now having the results with a vengeance. Mr. Saunders is the first notable victim, the losses during the last few weeks having been enormous, but others have suffered so much that only the most skilful management and exceptional luck during the next few weeks will carry them through. Nor are private under-writers the only sufferers. The companies have lost heavily, and I should not be surprised at some of the younger ones stopping. Insurers would not perhaps lose by this, for the existing companies have generally a considerable margin of uncalled capital to back them, but the consequence of their ceasing to compete will be a general rise in premiums. Here, indeed, is one seat of the evil. Underwriting is an easy, gentlemanly business, and many young fellows get into it with a small capital and little experience. They begin by taking risks pretty freely, otherwise they would do no business at all, but it is some time before the losses tell, and meanwhile the premiums come in. If the season is good they carry on successfully, and in the worst event they sit at their boxes quite long enough to supply names to pushing brokers, who merely want to complete an insurance at a cheap limit, and who are not too solicitous about the endurance of the particular underwriters. It is this class which keeps premiums low, and nothing is more common than for the older and more wary underwriters, who know what is the limit that really pays and who want to avoid being pressed by their clients, to leave home for a season, thus avoiding a shoal of unprofitable risks. Mr. Saunders, I suppose, left matters a good deal to his son, and consequently he was let in for enormous losses on cheap premiums. Nothing but a long course of ruinous underwriting will check the mania for "cutting down" premiums: in fact, the best thing that could happen would be a clearance of many of the younger underwriters, leaving the older and more solvent members to raise premiums all round.

The fact that Mr. Saunders was a member of the committee of Lloyds naturally quickened the anxiety of "the room" to help him over his difficulties. The moral effect of such a failure is greater than that of an ordinary underwriter, as the committee hold positions of trust and responsibility. The present chairman is Mr. Goschen, the first Lord of the Admiralty, but his duties are altogether nominal. Mr. Saunders was an enthusiastic horticulturist, and is, or was quite lately, President of the Horticultural Society—he was also a great conchologist, and had, I believe, one of the finest collections in the country, which will probably now be dispersed.

The two results of this failure and of the others which may be expected to follow, will be a partial diminution of the business at Lloyds and a gradual rise in premiums. It will require many failures to bring about this last result, for trade profits are now cut so fine that even a difference of 2s. 6d. per cent in the premium on a shipment may involve all the margin between a profit and a loss. But nevertheless the change must come, for even Liverpool shipowners, than whom I know no class more enamoured of cheap bargains, will get tired of paying premiums for insurances that turn out practically to be no insurances at all. Nothing is more costly than reassurance. On the other hand, the really strong companies here, far from reducing their rates, have rather raised them, and those that have written steamer risks pretty freely, such as the Ocean and the Alliance, have been so smartly hit within the last two months that they are more likely to contract than expand the facilities they have hitherto offered.

Other failures are comparatively unimportant. The principal are: R. J. Adams, merchant, Belfast and Manchester, liabilities £18,000, assets £16,000—estate to be wound up under inspection; E. H. Cadiot and Johnstone, merchants, of Bow Lane, liabilities £11,000, assets £,7000; Abraham Schofield and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Milrow, Rochdale, liabilities £40,000; and one or two unimportant Stock Exchange suspensions.

The aspect of the money market this afternoon is again considered unfavourable, a large sum in gold having been taken from the Bank, and the discount demand being very strong. The cotton market is quiet, but should the Bank rate be raised to morrow or on Monday to 7 per cent, all the leading industries may be expected to suffer. As respects cotton, however, the stock is falling low, and I do not think prices will sink much under the present margin, whatever happens.

OPENING OF THE HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW AND COTTON MARKET AT WUDWAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WUDWAN, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THIS morning Wudwan was all "astir": horses, carriages, elephants, camels, fours-in-hand, buggies' "mofussil broughams" (bullock carts of the period), men on horses, tattoos, and camels, together with hundreds of pedestrians, were all hurrying towards this the metropolis of Northern Kattywar. The train having brought a goodly show of European ladies and gentlemen, together with the native hosts of the surrounding towns, all awaited the opening of the "Cattle Show" at three this afternoon. In due time, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, led by Captain Nutt, and Chiefs of Vakaneer, Luctor, Moolee, Patree, and other 6th and 7th class Chiefs and Talookdars, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Baugh, Miss Birdwood, Captain Humfrey, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Captain Gleig, Mr. Carey, Mr. Mathew, Colonel Barras, Mr. Pendlebury, Mr. Carroll, Mr. La'Trobe, Captain Murrayat, Mr. and Mrs. LeGeyt, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rivet-Carnac, Mr. Beadle, Mr. Blodwell, Mr. Botelier, Mr. Randall, Captain Wise, Dr. Turner, Mr. Cloete, Mr. White, Mr. Collett, Rao Bahadoor Bechurdass, Rao Bahadoor Girdhurlal, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Nowrojee Pestonjee and others, made their appearance, and driving through the Cattle Show were put down at the Durbar tent immediately behind the enclosure. The usual formalities having been gone through, Captain Nutt led the Raj (Dhrangdra), followed by all the chief ladies and gentlemen, in the Cattle Show, which was then and there declared open amidst the usual salute.

The following Chiefs have come down here specially for the purpose of the present at the Exhibition:—

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, with his heir-apparent, brother, and a retinue of ... ... 150 armed men
The Raj Saheb of Vakaneer with... ... 75 " "
The Thakore of Loctor with ... ... 50 " "
The Thakore of Moolee " ... ... 40 " "
The Thakore of Sujana " ... ... 50 " "
The Thakore of Patree " ... ... 100 " "

and about fifty sixth and seventh class Chiefs and Talookdars, each attended by a large number of followers.

The arrangements were very good, and reflect the highest credit on Captain Nutt and his committee of management, composed of (besides himself) the Dewans of Dhrangdra, Vakaneer, Wudwan, and Mr. Keshowrao, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant. The last named gentleman is the Honorary Secretary. The Exhibition is divided into 11 classes, as follows:—

Class I Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies.
" II Cows, Bulls, Oxen (pairs) and Calves.
" III Buffaloes (females and males and calves.)
" IV Camels (males and females, riding and loading.)
" V Sheep (ewes, wethers, and rams.)
" VI Goats (males, females and kids.)
" VII Donkeys (males and females.)
" VIII Mules.
" IX Fruits (of sorts, country.)
" X Vegetables (country.)
" XI Grains (country.)

Four committees have been appointed to inspect the animals, &c., and to award prizes, which consist of gold and silver medals and money. The enclosure made for the Exhibition accommodated

94 Mares..... ...of which 18 are for sale.
82 Horses ..... " 46 "
9 Colts ..... " 1 "
6 Fillies ..... "
100 Cows..... " 15 "
10 Bulls..... " 1 "
52 Pairs of Bullocks..... " 3 "
18 Calves ..... " 2 "
44 Buffaloes (females)..... " 5 "
8 " (males)..... " 1 "
5 " (calves) ..... "
5 Donkeys ..... " 2 "
35 Goats .....
14 Sheep .....
12 Camels (riding) .....
2 " (loading) of which 1 is for sale.

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A subscription had been started to meet the expenses of the Exhibition, and forty shares of Rs. 50 each were subscribed to by the Chiefs and Talookdars. To-day tickets were sold at the gates to the public at 2 annas each, which of course did not realize a handsome sum.

The decorations and triumphant arches, flags, &c., were rustic and quite appropriate to the occasion. The band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment occupied the centre of the arena and played admirably. Rose-water and flowers being distributed, the visitors gradually commenced dispersing, many of them to meet there on the following day. The Exhibition presented a most beautiful collection of animals, vegetables, and grain, and an inspection of them ended the outdoor public proceedings of the day. The evening wound up with a dinner and conjuring at Captain Nutt's, the abovementioned band playing throughout the evening.

4TH NOVEMBER.

The various committees proceeded at a very early hour this morning to inspect the animals, &c., with a view to award prizes. Mr. Collins, who is the Inspecting and Chief Veterinary Surgeon of the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, gave the most untiring attention to the whole of the animals in the Show before awarding a prize, and showed himself to be a most valuable man, whose opinion the Government should engage upon all matters in relation to the breeding of horses for the army in India. Mr. Collins, who was ably assisted by Dr. R. Butler in this department, gave the greatest possible satisfaction to the exhibitors. Indeed Government would do well to appoint Mr. Collins to some post in the Remount Agency, in which he could be of permanent use to the Government in procuring horses for the army.

The other committees also gave general satisfaction, and the prizes were duly recorded to be given at the Durbar on the afternoon of the 5th.

In the evening a ploughing match, superintended by Captain Gleig, took place between twenty teams, which was followed by some capital sport in camel-riding and racing, some ten starting in each race of about two miles. This caused great excitement and amused everybody present. Almost all the Chiefs and ladies and gentlemen that were present at the opening of the Exhibition yesterday were present to-day, and the number of spectators may be counted by hundreds. Of course the favourite band of the 9th was present and discoursed some pieces of sweet music.

The day's programme was concluded by a dinner at Captain Nutt's.

5TH NOVEMBER.

Half-past seven in the morning was the hour fixed upon for the opening of the "Wudwan Station Cotton Market," and long before the time arrived hosts of spectators and those that were invited began to pour in at the place a few yards to the west of the railway station. His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, his heir-apparent, the Thakore of Wudwan, and other Chiefs and European ladies and gentlemen (all those that had assembled at the Exhibition on the first day) assembled in a spacious tent pitched for the occasion. Captain Nutt took the chair, and in a very neat and eloquent speech addressed as follows:—

Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I gladly take this opportunity of saying a few words. The sights and sounds which have greeted our eyes and ears this morning are, I hope and believe, the true shadows of coming realities, full of importance to varied, influential, and populous classes of society. In going over the old ground traversed, when urging the advisability of this cotton market scheme, I have only to repeat that it commends itself to the warm support of the Chiefs and their people in the north of Kattywar, and in this Jhalawar Prant especially, as also to the great merchant element in Bombay and elsewhere, and to the European firms very particularly. Then again we have the railway interests involved, and I am sure from the hearty way in which Mr. Currey and the head officials of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have from the outset supported and assisted us in establishing the market that it will be no fault of theirs should it prove unsuccessful. I would mention, too, that Government is watching the result of this institution with interest, for as the railway is working under a Government guarantee an increase in railway receipts means a decrease in Governmental responsibility. Lastly, I must name the Wudwan civil station—which expects to profit in a small degree by so large an influx of residents and season visitors. The little place is trying its best to shake off the "gaumtee" appearance it possessed only a short time ago, and the sound of the railway whistle and the steam press engines' snort seem to give new life and energy to every man, woman, and child dwelling here. Within little more than a year the people from the Cutcha house improved and changed from an ordinary room into a Court worthy of the name. The representatives of the States in this Prant and the pleaders are now accommodated with separate rooms, and do not, as of old, loiter and lounge about the Court itself. A new travellers' bungalow has been built; the cemetery is being decently enclosed; good roads and rails in course of erection. Much of all this is due to my respected friend Colonel Law, for it was he who raised the funds which enabled us to build the vakeels' hall and travellers' bungalow. A clock tower has also been erected at the expense of my learned friend and predecessor, Mr. John Jardine, whose name will long be remembered with affection in this place. You have seen that the Cattle Fair has now become a recognized annual event, this being the second year of its existence, and I found no diminution but on the contrary a very strong increase of interest on the part of the Chiefs when proposing its repetition. Last, but we will hope not least, we have this cotton mart. I believe that Wudwan is geographically well placed for such an institution, and with the mighty advantage of a railway at its gates, it will, I trust, successfully compete with similar institutions elsewhere. It is very gratifying to see His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra present here to-day, for we all know that interest shown in this scheme by the Chief will, by the force of example, quickly spread throughout his dominions. The same remark applies to the other Chiefs attending. I cannot conclude without noting the wisdom which has regulated the Wudwan Durbar's counsels, influenced principally by the Minister Ajum Narrunjee Doolubjee in this matter, the principle of obtaining revenue by small charges on large amounts instead of large charges on small amounts having been duly recognized and acted upon. It is principally owing to the important concessions made by the Durbar that the opening of this market has been rendered possible. It is now launched into existence under most fortuitous circumstances. May its future justify so brilliant and hopeful a present! (Applause.)

Immediately after Captain Nutt resumed his seat, Colonel Barras rose and spoke as under:—

It ill-became him to sit here like "a dumb dog" and say nothing when so stirring an event was about to become an established fact, namely, the opening of the "Wudwan Station Cotton Market." With a graceful acknowledgment to Captain Nutt, the Maharaj of Dhrangdra, Chiefs, and ladies and gentlemen, the gallant Colonel spoke as follows:—That in the first place he regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Currey, who was severely indisposed and unable to attend. No one regretted this circumstance more than Mr. Currey himself, and he hoped that though he could not claim to having all the business relations of this railway at his fingers ends, the same as Mr Currey had, yet he was quite sure he knew the policy of the railway in relation to the "Wudwan Station Cotton Market," which was comprised under a few headings, the leading advantage being that the trade of this province would now have an organized and recognized mouth-piece through which to communicate its wishes and interests to the Railway Company, the British Government, and the Chiefs of the land. Business having such a channel of recognized and established security for the first time in Kattywar, could not be without its benefits to the railway and the people of all classes in this province. There is no denying the fact that a focus of this sort was urgently required; with so many interests to protect, it was quite impossible to get at the real feeling of the majority of the business community without the establishment of "an exchange"—so to speak—the same as one sees in all parts of the world. The Railway Company and the British Government, as they all heard from Captain Nutt, are looking with interest on the future of this market, and on the part of the Railway Company their thanks are now tendered to Captain Nutt for the trouble he has taken, as also to the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, and all the Chiefs, for his unifo rm support they have accorded to this movement, which is sure to be a movement in the right direction. The speaker on the part of the Railway Company did not wish to see Dholleras completely obliterated, but was selfish enough to say that the success of the railway here must be to its (Dholleras) detriment, and he was sure the cares of the former will be complete, for this Railway Company is like all other Railway Companies, the more trade and business it gets, the cheaper it can and will carry for the general public of the province through which it runs; and there can be no doubt whatever that the rates will be proportionately lowered with the larger amount of carrying business that may be accorded to this line. This can be guaranteed as a matter of certainty, and the merchant should hail with gladness the advent of the coming cotton season, which will open under more favourable auspices this year than on any previous occasion. (Loud applause.) Mr. Pendlebury, the Assistant Traffic Manager, had just informed him that the rates are Rs. 26 a ton for half-pressed and 23 for full pressed cotton, which the merchants, both European and native, must admit is not dear, considering the long distance of 400 miles and the fact of the Railway Company hitherto only having obtained a tithe of the traffic which it now hopes to secure. The gallant Colonel here concluded his address by respectfully tendering the thanks of the Railway Company to the Raj Saheb, the other Chiefs, Captain Nutt, ladies and gentlemen, for their presence and by expressing a hope that the railway would ever prove a blessing to the people of the country whithersoever it may please Government to extend it. (Loud applause.)

The Honorary Secretary, Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Esquire, read a translation in the vernacular of Captain Nutt's speech, given in a few appropriate words, Ajum Narunjee Doolubjee, the Dewan of the Thakore of Wudwan, expressed his Chief's satisfaction at the advent of the iron-horse in his territory, and expatiated on the advantages accruing therefrom.

The "Wudwan Station Cotton Market" was then declared open by Captain Nutt under the salute of artillery.

In the evening a grand procession was formed at Captain Nutt's house in order to proceed in State to the Durbar tent (which belongs to the local Thakore, and is a most beautiful one and capable of accommodating about 500 persons.) The procession consisted of all the Chiefs and ladies and gentlemen present at these festivities. Several elephants, caparisoned in their grandest attire, were mounted by a party of ladies and gentlemen, followed by the Chiefs in their fours-in-hand, guarded by their several regiments of cavalry and infantry after the style of the "Gorgeous East." The line was a very long and interesting one: the crowd was extraordinary; the whole road was lined on both sides by thousands of well-dressed and contented ryots and others. After all had taken their seats, Captain Nutt distributed the prizes. Among the most successful exhibitors were the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, who received a gold medal for first prize for a splendid horse, a silver one for another horse, and several other money rewards; the Moolee, Syla, Limree, Bhownugger and other Chiefs received a horse and money reward; and Dossa of Doodhrej received a reward of Rs. 50, and Rajpoot Mansing of Rajpur Rs. 25, for good and successful ploughing.

The distribution over, Captain Nutt made a very eloquent, appropriate, and fluent speech in Guzerati, displaying a commendable knowledge of the language and an enviable precision in accentuation and idiom, which appeared to please the Chiefs immensely. The usual formalities of the Durbar having been gone through, the assembly dispersed at six o'clock, only to re-assemble at a garden in the vicinity of Captain Nutt's house, to partake of a sumptuous repast provided by the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, to which all the European ladies and gentlemen in the station had been invited.

Punctually at 8 o'clock the company arrived, and were greatly struck at the appearance of this "oasis in the desert," lighted up with hundreds of Chinese lanterns and thousands of the familiar "oil buttees" of the country. It looked extremely pretty. The dinner and liquor were unexceptionally good; the band of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment played with their usual spirit throughout the evening. Captain Nutt made a telling little speech to the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, who replied in fitting terms, and all adjourned to the maidan to witness a splendid exhibition of fireworks; these drive round the house in illuminations; then home for the composing influence of a cheroot and comforting brandy and soda; and thence into the arms of Morpheus.

Thus ended the Wudwan festivities of 1873, which will ever be remembered by the thousands that attended the "Cattle Show" and the opening of the "Wudwan Station Cotton Market," both of which events will inevitably mark the career of Captain Nutt at Wudwan with his having been not only a hardworking, useful, and valuable Government servant, but one that can and did appreciate his position for the benefit of trade, the advancement of the people, and the welfare of his province.

BOMBAY.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and his three sons proceed to Agra to-day in order to be present at the Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

BARODA COMMISSION.—The Prime Minister to the Nawab of Jeypore, who has been appointed a member of the Commission, left for Baroda on Saturday morning.

PUTRID FISH.—Three fisherwomen were on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with offering for sale putrid fish intended for human food. They admitted the offence and were fined five rupees each.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers that an order has been issued by the local Government to conduct the case against Mr. Muncharam, magistrate of Dholleerah, who has been charged with receiving bribes, &c.

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a young Hindoo named Atmaram Bhowaneeshunker, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Langley, and obtained a summons against one Shabba Gopal, charging him with cheating, in respect of certain money transactions with a Marwaree.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the Gowalia Tank Road on view of the body of one Wittoo Sudoo, who was bitten by a snake on Wednesday whilst in charge of some cattle. The jury found that death was caused by his having been bitten by a snake.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Edward Connor and John Hawkins, Europeans, were on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Fairy Bell .....
Quadrille	Le Roi Rennes .....Bressant.
Overture	Cenerentola.....Rossini.
Valse	Marguerita .....Godfrey.
Selection	Rose of Castile.....Godfrey.
Galop.....	Railway.....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A WARNING TO BUGGYWALLAS.—A hack buggy driver named Ebram Mullung was charged at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, with being intoxicated while in charge of a public conveyance, and with driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Keshowjee Kusta. Prisoner was adjudged guilty by the Senior Magistrate, and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOJA SAIYUNBHOY MERRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Khoja Charitable Dispensary during the quarter from 1st August to 31st October amounted to 3,259, of which 615 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 615 Khojas—adult males 177, females 157, and children 281. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were fever, diarrhœa, cough, skin disease, rheumatism, colic, ophthalmia, worms, and dysentery.

THE RECENT MURDER OF A PARSEE WOMAN AT CALLIAN. It will be remembered that some time in August last three Parsees and three Mahomedans were arrested at Callian for the murder of a Parsee woman there. From the *Bombay Summachar* we learn that at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna on Thursday, before the Sessions Judge, the prisoners concerned in the case were tried on the above charge, and acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. The trial lasted the whole day.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—We hear that the directors of the New Bank of Bombay intend to open a branch at Julgaum, in Khandeish. There is a G. I. P. Railway station at this place and the cotton traffic is moderately large, so that the prospects of success are good.—*Argus.*

THE COMING SHERIFF.—We hear that Mr. James Taylor, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, is to be the Sheriff of Bombay for next year. We may congratulate the Government on the selection they have made in nominating Mr. Taylor to a position which he is in so many respects entitled to fill.—*Id.*

MURDER OF A WOMAN BY HER PARAMOUR.—Ameerbee, a Mahomedan woman, resident of Rastia's pait, was murdered by her paramour, named Ahmed Khan, a bheestie, yesterday morning, with an iron rod. The murderer gave himself up to the police, and confessed that he had committed the crime.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 8.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Kristnaayah wullud Rungaayah, the Madrasee who brutally murdered the child named Khutteejabee, daughter of Shaik Abdool Rymon, the Commissariat Inspector near the cattle line in the cantonment, was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by Baron H. De Larpent, Sessions Judge, to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature. This case was committed by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lady Morewether. Mr. Carey.
Mrs. J. A. Smith. Mr. Morris.
Mrs. Johnstone. Mr. T. Counsell.
Miss Hunter. Mrs. Penfold.
Surgeon-Major J. Brett. Mr. Campbell.
Mrs. Brett and child. Lieut. Hay.
A lady. Mr. J. J. Fournet.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Howell. Mr. G. Jackson.
Mrs. Berg and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. C. B. Targett. Captain A. C. Havelock.
Rev. Mr. John Fordyce. Mr. C. Shaw.
Mr. W. C. Plowden. Mr. J. P. Stewart.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. Vancutsen. Mr. F. East.
Mr. Arthur V. Lazarus. Colonel R. A. Dorin.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. James and Miss Orr. Miss Muller.

FOR ADEN—Captain and Mrs. Seton.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship LADY MELVILLE, 906 tons, Captain G. Hanna, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 17,080 Indian maunds salt.

THE s. s. PILOX, 141 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. A. Taylor, and fifty-three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, 1,627 tons, Captain N. W. Fentiman, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden and Suez with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—11 cases goods, 3 cases cotton hosiery, 4 cases haberdashery, 1 case playing cards, 2 cases hardware, 1 case carpeting, 1 case thread, 4 cases woollen cloth, 3 cases alpacca, 3 bales flannels, 25 cases worsted, 8 cases boots, 23 bales yarns, 10 cases tobacco, 5 cases coloured woollen goods, 1 case figs, 5

of the subject. You cannot store more than 40 seers of salt without a special permit, to grant which is entirely left to the discretion of the Salt Department. In the Kokan principality, this section will bear very harshly, because it is customary with large families to store a large quantity, all communications during the S. W. monsoon being closed, and as some of these salt works are dispersed, the people will be at the mercy of any combination of traders who may choose to enhance the price of this commodity. I might go on commenting on the stringency of several other clauses in the Bill, which has just been passed, but I feel I have trespassed upon your time already a great deal; and I beg, therefore, with these remarks to second the motion. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Rutnaghur asked to be allowed to give what he called a short, practical speech on the Bill, because although a young man, his views would be taken as those of an independent person who was in no way connected with the committee. Let it not be said—he gravely suggested to his elders—that at a meeting presided over by so estimable a gentleman like Mr. Forbes, an independent man was prevented from speaking. He had studied the Bill as it was first proposed and as it was passed; and any other person, who had studied it, would agree with him when he said that there was a great deal of assertion on the one side and of argument on the side of those who opposed it. The Bill was strongly protested against by the native members of the Council, who had stood up well in the interest of their countrymen; and if they had received the assistance of Mr. Forbes by his presence in the Council, Mr. Rutnaghur thought the Bill would never have passed, and it would not have been necessary to hold this meeting. Mr. Forbes had proved himself to be the skilful advocate of the rights and equality of the people; and his presence in Council would have done great benefit to the natives of this country on this important occasion. He (Mr. Forbes) was a true friend of the people. Not so the Hon. Mr. Rogers or the Hon. Col. Kennedy. They were here to-day and gone to-morrow; and Mr. Rutnaghur did not suppose that five years hence their names would "remain" in the hearts of the people of this country. He thought there was a Kennedy bridge over the B. B. and C. I. Railway in Bombay (a laugh); he saw the Colonel's name on the bridge once as he was going to the Elphinstone College; and he believed now that, if the inscription on the bridge could by any possibility tend to perpetuate the Colonel's name, he must say it would not "remain" in the hearts of the people. (Laughter.) After favouring the meeting with his views on the duties of the executive Government, Mr. Rutnaghur said such meetings were very useful in agitating political questions; he was surprised they did not meet in the Town Hall to discuss the measures before each Session of the Council; and it was their own fault if they did not get their rights conceded to them. Mr. Rutnaghur inveighed against the views of certain political writers against his country—writers, who, in his opinion, were only political idiots (a laugh); and wound up, in support of the resolution, by citing an extract from what he called one of the greatest speeches (on the salt duty) of one of the greatest orators which the world will ever produce—Mr. John Bright. (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, then addressed the meeting. He said he spoke not as a servant of Government but as a somewhat prominent citizen of Bombay, and although the opinions he was about to express would probably be distasteful to the audience, yet he believed they were the opinions of the majority. He doubted if many of the gentlemen present knew much of the Salt Bill, which, instead of having been passed in haste, had been under contemplation for more than ten years. Four years since he was appointed to conduct an enquiry into the working of the Salt Department, and his report thereon was pretty generally known throughout the presidency; and salt owners knew perfectly the line of action that Government intended to take. So there could be no accusation of undue haste with regard to this Bill. The measure was of course objected to by those whose interests were unfavourably affected by it and by those who thought they ought to know something about legislative work without taking the trouble to enquire into it. A great deal of nonsense had been talked about the Bill, but there was not a word in it about increasing the tax on salt. Neither would the closing of certain salt pans cause a rise in the price of the article, for there would still be ample room to manufacture three or four times the quantity now produced. The loss of salt revenue by smuggling was 14 lakhs per annum, and in Bombay alone not less than a lakh and a quarter. It was the first duty of a Government to put a stop to salt smuggling, and the necessity for such a Bill as this was evident from the fact that, notwithstanding the number of convictions for smuggling that take place every year, no owner had given notice to the Salt Department that salt was being smuggled from his works. Mr Rughoonath had recommended an improvement in the inefficient Salt Department. That had been effected, but it was not enough, and provisions, not more stringent than necessary, had been introduced for the protection of the revenue. He (Mr. Pedder) rebutted the charge of hasty legislation by putting forward the fact that personal government was now giving place to the reign of law; and concluded his address by reminding the meeting that resolutions passed at a large public meeting like this, reflecting on the highest public servants, might have the effect of damping their reforming ardour. (Mr. Pedder, on resuming his seat, was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.)

The Chairman said he had been very much interested in the speech delivered by Mr. Pedder. (Cries of "No, no.") But they were plainly the views of a Government servant such as had been enunciated in the Council. If the public did not wish, why should such a measure be forced upon them? If the public say they are opposed to it, why should not some other measure for increasing the revenue be devised by Government? The chairman said he had no hesitation in putting the first resolution to the meeting, which he did formally.

The Chairman—Those who are in favour of the resolution will please raise up their hands.

Many voices—All sit, all!

The Chairman—Those who are against it.

Many voices.—None, none, none!

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Resolution 2. Proposed by Mr. H. E. Bright, and seconded by Mr Nesserwanjee Framjee Tehang. That this meeting begs respectfully to protest against the undue and unnecessary haste with which important measures gravely affecting the interests of the people are passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, when by proper opportunities is not afforded to the people for expressing their views on such measures.

Mr. Bright, in proposing the second resolution, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I signed the requisition asking the Sheriff to call this meeting nothing was further from my thoughts than the idea of taking up your time by myself addressing you. My object in signing the requisition was merely to give what little assistance I could individually towards delaying the passage through the Council of a Bill which I considered, and considered, contain several objectionable clauses, which I consider to be imperfect and unfinished. (Applause.) So that there might be time for a more careful consideration of its details and for such amendments as might in the light thrown on the subject by public discussion be thought desirable. To an Act to prevent smuggling I have, I need not say, no possible objection. We all personally pay for the thefts smugglers commit on the revenue, and we are all of us, high and low, interested to prevent that evil. All that I wanted was that hurried and disinformed legislation might be avoided in this as in all other matters—(cheers)—and by hurried legislation I do not mean that the subject may not have been ten years or more in the minds of members of Government officials, but merely mean hurried after it comes before the public. The fact is that the means of arriving at public opinion on a Bill before the Council here are not—notwithstanding His Excellency's remarks to the contrary—such as to lead to a question being thoroughly mastered in all its details before it becomes the subject of some new law. In England important Bills are frequently two, three, or more years under discussion before being finally passed, and when you remember that this means not only that they are discussed time after time in a house crowded with listeners by about 65 of the picked men of the country, some of whom are almost certain to have a personal knowledge of the matter discussed, but again in the House of Lords, and simultaneously in perhaps 2,000 newspapers, by next day, newspapers representing every possible interest, of one of which at least is read by or to nearly every individual in the kingdom—(applause),—when you remember, I say, what discussion means in England, through what an ordeal every Bill has to pass before it becomes a law, you will understand how natural it is that here, in a Council of only 13 members, a Bill, the details of which have only begun to be known to the outside public (though doubtless they might be learnt by careful enquiry), is discussed and perhaps passed into law under some mistake or misapprehension, which a few words from the right person might have prevented. (Applause.) This was actually happening the other day when His Excellency kindly delayed passing the Steamer Survey Bill till he had heard what the Chamber of Commerce had to say. But, unfortunately, there are many subjects regarding which it is not so easy to find the right person as in matters affecting us merchants, and I do think that when the legislature, as to-day, deliberately reject an opportunity of obtaining the views of the public on a Bill before them, they could hardly give a better example of the hasty legislation to which we object. (Loud applause and clapping of hands.) The faults of the Salt Bill having been taken up by previous speakers, I will only call your attention to two points exemplifying what I mean—undue hurried legislation. Look for instance at Section 48, and you will see a really curious instance of superficial law making. It seems that Government wished to take power to examine certain conveyances, vessels, &c., in which it might be thought smuggled salt was stowed, and a clause is drafted accordingly, giving the power required and, wonderful to add, providing that the goods of such examination, including unloading and reloading of vessels, &c., should be borne by the possessor of the vessel or carriage even though no smuggled salt were found. Such an obviously unjust provision naturally found opposition in the Council, and the latter part of the clause was struck out; but I suppose there was no time to determine who should bear the cost of these examinations, or there was no time to draft the few words necessary to define this by no means unimportant point, for the clause as it now stands leaves the matter quite open, at least as far as I can make out, a fruitful source, I should fear, of future trouble, inasmuch as seeing it has not seemed unfair to the original framer of the Bill to make the innocent caster or shipowner pay for the mistakes of the Salt officials, it may not seem unfair to some of those who will be entrusted with its execution. (Loud applause.) Again, look at Section 40, the Legislative Council would really seem to have had no time to finish the Act and have given almost absolute power to the Governor in Council to finish it for them, leaving it to him to make rules and affix penalties to the breach of such rules on no less than eight important points. But I will not take up any more of your time about the Salt Bill, but rather take a more general question. I have never myself made local politics my study, nor have I taken much interest in any but mercantile bills, so I cannot speak about all the Bills that have been before the Council lately; but I think the histories of the Boiler Survey Bill, the Steamer Survey Bill, and this Salt Bill show by the majority for hurried meetings, hurried telegraphings to and from, misapprehensions not corrected in time or only just corrected in time, that commercial bills at least do not receive that thorough well informed exhaustive discussion which alone renders good legislation possible, and which when the Legislature is so small as it is here can only be obtained outside that body; yet I do believe these hurried incomplete shortsighted laws with their inevitable sequence of amending laws and indemnity Acts—(applause)—with the irritation and discontent they cause amongst those affected by the constant and often ill-considered changes, have now to do with the discrimination of good-feeling between the rulers and the ruled than many among the former are aware. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Kassinath Telang seconded the resolution which had been proposed by Mr. Bright. He said he has not had the pleasure of hearing what Mr. Bright had said; for although sitting a few yards' distance, he could not, owing to the acoustic properties of the hall, hear him. He (Mr. Telang) had before him a table of dates, which showed with what haste Bills had been pushed through the Council. That haste was such that persons connected with political associations had found it difficult to follow the legislation of the last Sessions of the Council. There is a Bill before the Council, and the political associations set to prepare a memorial against it. But before the memorial can be prepared or posted, they find that the Bill has been metamorphosed in committee; and it soon passes through the different readings. That had been the sort of legislation under which Bills had been introduced and passed through their several stages. The interval allowed between the publication in the *Government Gazette* of the report of the first reading and the second reading of the Salt Bill was only ten days; and worse still, the report of some of the Bills had not yet appeared in the *Government Gazette*. Until the reports appeared in the official *Gazette*, it was difficult to read and reread distinctly what the non-official members had been saying. Of course the daily newspapers published reports with a laudable promptitude; but the political associations had to rely only upon the reports given in the official *Gazette*. Government allowed the public no time to study a Bill; and when representations were made to ask for time, they said they could not wait for the public (Applause.) The effect was to throw them back upon the days when the Executive Council only was in existence. Mr. Telang was much struck with the remark of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs the other day in Council that it was absurd of the public and of the newspapers to ask the Council to wait. It was the *reductio ad absurdum* of the practice of Government publishing any reports at all. If they did not wish the public to study their Bills or give them time to do so, why have the delusion and the sham of a Legislative Council? He found that the utmost length of time allowed for a Bill here was three months whereas in England—with the immensely better education of the people, a powerful public opinion, and representative institutions—the time allowed was from four and a half to six months. It was a fact that the people of this presidency had found it difficult to follow the hasty legislation of this Sessions. With reference to the justification put forward by His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Telang said that, taking it for granted that the Bills of the Sessions related to subjects which required legislation, it was important to note whether these Bills were proceeded with at such a pace as their importance deserved. That was a point not touched upon at all. Government took three years to prepare the Bills, and yet they expected the public to master them all in less than three months! (Applause.) It was neither fair nor just to the public to resort to such hasty legislation. But the legislation of the Sessions was not only hasty—it was bad, it was inexperienced, and it was opposed to the wishes of the public. Mr. Telang trusted confidently that the representations of the public of this presidency would meet with a far better treatment from the Viceroy than they had met with from the local Council. His Excellency the Governor had attempted to prejudice the present movement by saying that it was that of interested persons. The character of the meeting, where the various sections of the community were fairly represented and people of all grades were present, was a refutation of that statement; and it was not right to try to prejudice the public mind and the mind of the Viceroy against the movement, which was purely a public movement. (Loud applause.)

The second resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Resolution 3. Proposed by Mr. Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle—That this meeting deems it desirable respectfully to memorialise His Excellency to refuse his assent to this (the Salt) Bill; and that a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to prepare and forward to His Excellency such memorial and to take such other steps as they may deem advisable for carrying into effect the views of this meeting:—*Committee*—J. A. Forbes, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, H. E. Bright, A. J. Macdonald, Varjeevundas Madhowdas, R. A. Dallas, E. D. Sassoon, Kessowjee Naik, Merwanjee Framjee Penday, Joseph Jeffreson, J. A. Simpson, Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shantaram Narayen, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Topedas Varjdas, Hormusjee Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, Thakurdas Atmaram, Premdas Varsonjee, and Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esquires.

Mr. Ardaser Hormusjee Wadia, who on rising was greeted with applause, said—I beg leave to say a few words on the subject of the Salt Bill lately passed in the Legislative Council of Bombay, for which purpose among others this meeting is called, and very largely attended by all classes of the community. Ever since the first publication of the Bill it has created a great sensation, not only in Bombay, but throughout the Presidency and the Mofussil. The Bill in its original form was perfectly suicidal to the salt production, but I am gratified to see it has been a good deal modified by the hon'ble movers and in Select Committee and still more during the discussion in the Council, and though several clauses most objectionable have been abstracted, there are several left, such as the refusal to accept the certificate of the Calcutta Board of Revenue about wastage, which is likely to put a stop to shipments of salt to Calcutta, as the shippers will be so uncertain, and the fine so heavy, that very few will venture into the trade. Government are authorised to fine the salt proprietor Rs. 1,000 for every offence committed by his workpeople, and in almost all cases they must be poor ignorant coolies who know nothing about the laws, and who never understand them, and it is an extreme hardship to a proprietor to be fined and *imprisoned* (as the original Bill contemplated) for a thing which was done without his knowledge or sanction. (Applause.) Such power is left in the hands of small subordinate officers, the power to press, to oppress, and commit to custody for trivial deviations from the Act. Oppressions are sure to be practised, in places at a long distance from the seat of the Collector and his assistants, on people poor and ignorant who do not know how and where to seek redress, and where redress would be out of the reach of the poor men so oppressed. That there is great oppression used by such inferior class of men whilst in power no one can deny. I may give an instance on this point which occurred at my own salt works at Coodla a few weeks ago. The Fujdar issued an order to my men that under order from the Sir Karkoon of Trombay he would receive orders for weighments of salt only from 10 till 12 A. M. Any one coming or arriving after 12 to buy salt had of course to go away. When I heard of it I could not believe such an order could have been issued by the Collector, which was tantamount to compelling me to do the whole day's work during the two hours of the day. I represented the case in writing, and personally saw the Collector and his assistant, and they felt rather surprised at it, as they knew nothing about it, and they promised to make enquiries and offer redress. (Applause.) Now, if such liberty is taken with salt works only ten miles from this presidency and so near to the seat of the Collector, whatcan be expected from such a class of men 100, 200 and 300 miles distant? Every citizen and honest salt pans proprietor would of course be glad to see the Government revenue protected, and would co-operate with them, as they receive Rs. 1-8 per mound, while the salt proprietor only gets from two to three annas and pays expenses. It is the duty of the Government, and they are welcome to have strict supervision to prevent smuggling, but not to put such severe restrictions on the cultivators, coolies, and proprietors of salt at a distance and carrying on the work by agency. Government have power to make rules from time to time which had better have been defined in the Bill, as we do not know what measures they may introduce; and each new Collector or Revenue Officer will from time to time do the same as he pleases and introduce rules that may re-impose all the most objectionable features of the original Bill to the no small injury and annoyance of salt producers and traders; and this is such a serious and important matter, especially as those interested will have no voice in it. I think that the Act ought to be still further modified and more simple. The rules may introduce penalties like so many penal sections, one after another, that a poor ignorant man cannot escape, for if he breaks one, he is brought under another; in fact I think these and other important objections ought to be submitted to the Viceroy. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, in seconding the third resolution, addressed the meeting nearly to the same effect as some of the preceding speakers.

Mr. Bright requested that his name might be omitted from the list of the proposed committee.

Resolution 4. Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—That the names of the following gentlemen be added to the committee:—Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Rathunath Narayen Khote, Kassinath Trikuk Telang, Bal Mungesh Wagle, Jan-adhun Sunderam Gadgil, Ardaser Framjee Moos, Phirozsha M. Mehta, and Homejee Cursetjee Dody, Esquires.

Mr. Janardhun S. Gadgil moved, and Dr. Atmaram Padurang seconded, an amendment to the effect that they should memorialise against the Salt Bill as well as the Tolls and the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, both of which latter were, he said, as oppressive as the former.

Mr. J. R. K. Johnson called Mr. Gadgil to order. The meeting had been called for a special purpose, and had nothing to do with the Tolls or the Municipalities Bill.

Mr. Bright protested against any subject being discussed at this meeting beyond the points which it was called to consider; and pointed out to the chairman that probably many of those present like himself had not studied the Tolls or the Mofussil Municipalities Bills, and were, therefore, not prepared to petition the Supreme Government for the rejection of those Bills. If the gentleman who proposed the amendment wished the people of Bombay to express an opinion on those Bills, it was open to him and his supporters to call another meeting to consider them.

The amendment was withdrawn; and the third and fourth propositions were put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bhugwandas Parshotumdas proposed, and Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas seconded, a vote of thanks to the Sheriff of Bombay for calling the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of "the best thanks of the meeting" to the chairman for "his able conduct in the chair."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday last, at which there were present C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major Baker, R. E., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Lieut-Col. Hancock, R. E., Dr. Hewlett, Mr. D. S. Kemp, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byamjee Jejeebhoy, Hon. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlick.

Read the following memo. dated the 6th November, by the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman as to the difficulties attendant upon the increase of the town duty on wines and spirits which had been included in the Budget for 1874.

In the published Budget for 1874 (p. 4) the Town Council have proposed to increase the duty on wines and spirits to the maximum rate permitted by the Municipal Act, annas 4 per gallon.

The Town Council entertain, no doubt, that the principal of this increase is correct.

But since the Budget was printed, circumsances have come to the notice of the Town Council which have led them to the opinion that the proposed increase should be deferred.

Of the estimated revenue from the town duty on wines and spirits, about Rs. 56,000 would be derived from liquors imported from Europe, and about Rs. 1,42,000 from mowra spirits manufactured at Kuranjah and Bhandoop.

The latter spirit pay to Government a still head duty which has recently been raised to the Deccan rate of Rs. 1 per gallon of 25 deg. Sikes London proof. (Government Notification, dated 29th September 1873).

On the issue of this notification the distillers petitioned Government, and expressed their intention of abandoning the manufacture altogether, on the ground that the increase of stillhead duty, added to the proposed increase of the town duty, would make it utterly impossible for them to compete with the toddy spirit distilled in Bombay, which, as will be seen below, pays neither still-head nor town duty.

It is understood that for the present the objections of the mowra distillers have been overcome by certain temporary concessions on the part of Government, and that they have been informed that Government will make inquiries with the view of putting the manufacture of mowra spirit outside Bombay on a footing of fair equality with that of toddy spirit within the island.

But the distillers have expressed their determination to abandon the manufacture altogether if the town duties are raised without some corresponding impost on the toddy spirit.

Their petition has been sent by Government to the Municipal Commissioner for report. Mr. Pedder has not yet been able to ascertain all the facts, but, as far as he has learnt, he believes that the complaint of the mowra distillers as regards the unfair competition of toddy spirit is well founded, and that they will be obliged, as they have now but a very small possible margin of profit, to abandon the manufacture if the town duty is raised immediately.

The Sadar distillery and still head duty system is not in force in Bombay. Each tree yielding toddy is taxed at an annual sum (Rs. 6 for a brab or cocoanut, Rs. 1 for a date tree) and for every 50 cocoanut or 100 date trees one still; for every 50 brab trees two stills are allowed to be worked in consideration of the tree-tax. The tree-tax amounts to a rate per gallon on the toddy spirit considerably lower than even the old still head duty on mowra,* but the superior quality of the mowra formerly enabled it to compete successfully in Bombay with the cheaper toddy spirit. Of late, however, toddy has begun to be manufactured of a quality nearly equal to that of the mowra spirit, and with the additional taxation on the latter it cannot, the Municipal Commissioner thinks, possibly compete with the toddy. The price of mowra appears to yield the manufacturer a profit little over one anna a gallon, and the imposition of the extra town duty will convert this profit into a loss, which as mowra can hardly compete with toddy at its present price, it is evident that the manufacturers cannot recover by raising the price, as the Town Council anticipated that they would do.

It is therefore extremely likely that the imposition of the extra rate of town duty will kill the mowra manufacture. If so, both Government and the Municipality will lose a large item of revenue and the distillers of mowra who have invested much capital in the manufacture will suffer very serious loss; while the owners of toddy trees and distillers of toddy spirit in Bombay will make a very large profit at the cost of the people of this city. We shall, in fact, be making it possible for the Bombay toddy distiller to tax his fellow citizens solely for his own benefit.

It is, the Town Council understand, likely that the Municipal Commissioner will suggest to Government the desirability of substituting for the tree-tax the still head duty system of taxing toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay, the still head duty to include two taxes one Imperial, equavalent to the still head duty on mowra, the other Municipal, equivalent to the town duty on mowra.

If this proposal is adopted, all legitimate cause of complaint on the part of the mowra distillers will be removed. They will be exposed to no unfair competition, and the only result of the tax unfavourable to their interests will be a diminution in the consumption of spirits generally, which, on moral and sanitary grounds, is much to be desired. And the Municipality with a still head or town duty on all spirits equivalent to 4 annas a gallon on mowra, will gain a large increase of revenue, probably nearer two lacs than one lakh of rupees.

But it is impossible to carry out this alteration of system, even if it is approved by Government, at once, for the existing toddy licenses do not expire till 31st July 1874, and no change can be made during their currency.

It is proposed, therefore, to delay the increase of town duty on liquor at least till August 1st next. And this delay, will, as regards Europe wines and spirits, have the further advantage of enabling the Town Council to make certain representations to Government as to the effect of the present law as regards refunds (section 120 of the Act) which appears to bear hardly on importers.

The increase of revenue from the addition to the town duty on wines and spirits proposed in the Budget was estimated at Rs. 99,000, and if this addition is not carried into effect for any part of 1874, there will be a deficit in the Budget Estimate of Rs. 50,000 or, more accurately, the estimated cash balance at the end of 1874 will be only Rs. 64,000 instead of Rs. 1,50,000 as required by law.

On the other hand, if the increase in town duty on liquors, with the suggested arrangement as regards still head duty on toddy spirit, is carried into effect from August 1st, 1874, it is likely that from Rs. 50 000 to Rs. 50,000 of the loss will be recovered during the last five months of the year.

The Town Council have anxiously considered whether under these circumstances it would be advisable to suspend the proposed decrease in either House-rate or Water-rate.

But they think it so important, in the present depressed state of the city to afford the full relief to the tax-payers which they have already proposed, that they have reluctantly determined upon advising the Corporation to postpone, to the amount of about Rs. 90,000 some of the new works entered in the supplementary Budget statement. It is hoped that it may still be possible to commence some of the postponed works during the latter months of 1874.

This arrangement will render unnecessary for the present the proposed new appointment of a superintendent of construction of new works on Rs. 300.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.
C. CURREY, Chairman.

Resolved.—That in consequence of the inexpediency of raising the town duties on wines and spirits as shown in the memorandum, new works to the amount of the proposed increase provided for in the Budget, be not proceeded with in 1874, pending a settlement with Government of the question of the duty on spirits, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit for the consideration of Government the necessity for a re-adjustment of the liquor taxation with the object of enabling the Corporation to realise the full revenue from liquors contemplated under the Act.

* The manufacturers state that the price of mowra in Bombay has been Rs. 1-12-0 per gallon against 1 Rupee for toddy the latter being the stronger of the two.

FAILURE OF CROPS: AND RELIEF WORKS IN BENGAL.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd November 1873.

Read a Resolution of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 431 B. C., dated the 28th October 1873, on the subject of the provision of work in those Provinces for the people who may be thrown out of employment by the expected failure of the crops in many districts.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the publication of this Resolution.

2. Orders for carrying out the instructions of the Government of India in regard to the Soane Canal and Northern Bengal Railway works will be issued in the proper departments.

The Gunduck Embankment Scheme is one which involves very difficult considerations, but it will be again carefully examined.

The proposed lowering of the railway fares has been arranged.

3. As regards works other than those above mentioned, the Lieutenant-Governor has received full authority to undertake such relief works as may seem to be necessary in various parts the country His view is that, to render effectual aid to the people, it is of all things most necessary that work should be offered in good time, so that the existence of public works may be known to the people at large, and those who stand in need of work may find their way to the work, and be suitably provided for, before the greatest stress comes. All experience shows that work is wanted to avert starvation rather than to save people already half-starved and unfit for work, and that it takes time to draw to public works people who are not accustomed to labour for hire. In this view, in case of reasonable apprehension of scarcity, we can hardly begin too soon.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor also believes that there can be no so sure test of the state of the country—no barometer, as it were, by which the condition of the people can be better gauged—than the degree to which they seek employment on public works. As such works are found more and more to attract classes usually self-supporting, so we may judge that there is want in the country; that is, provided that this test is established in sufficient time.

5. It is impossible yet to tell the degree to which there may be scarcity in the country. We yet trust to the mercy of Providence to avert the worst. But there can be no doubt that unless there is some very decided improvement in present prospects, there will be such shortness of crops that as soon as all hope of further employment in watering crops still alive, and sowing cold weather crops, comes to an end, the need for the employment will be much greater than usual. The immediate course, then, which the Lieutenant-Governor has thought best, is to extend and enlarge the scope of the usual district works undertaken at this season in various parts of each district. He has already settled schemes of such works with the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, and has authorized the local officers to undertake them and carry them on, wherever and whenever there is a demand for employment. In every part of the country, where the conditions seem to be such as to render the need of employment probable works will be opened and employment offered. It will not be attempted in such cases to draw together foreign labour by any extraordinary means, but all labour locally offering will be accepted. The works (so far as beyond ordinary means and requirements) are undertaken in order to give labour; we do not seek labour for the sake of works. The local officers have been assured that if the labour thus employed absorbs their local means, those will be supplemented from the general treasury.

6. General instructions in the spirit of those given to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore, have also been given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners of Rajshahye and Burdwan, and all Commissioners are now authorized to act in the spirit of these instructions wherever there may be need of such measures.

7. The Northern Bengal Railway runs through districts where there has been the greatest failure of rain, and where there is the greatest apprehension regarding the crops; but the people of those districts are wholly unaccustomed to work for hire, and it may be doubtful whether they will go far from their homes for work, till they are very hard pressed indeed. It may be a question, then, whether we can rely on a single line of railway for the relief of that country generally. Deeming that roads connecting the various parts with the railway—feeder roads as they are usually called—are a necessary part of a railway system, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to spread more widely the opportunities of employment by undertaking at the same time roads leading to the principal railway stations. The civil authorities will at once set themselves to devise the lines which will best subserve the traffic of the country, and engineering staff of the Northern Bengal Railway will be requested to lay out and superintend these lines, which may connect the railway with the Berhampooter river system on the one side, and with the Mahanuddee on the other.

8. The note of the Lieutenant-Governor, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette* of the 10th September 1873, explained His Honor's views regarding the great importance of improving the means of communication between the populous districts of the west and the insufficiently-peopled districts of the east, and pointed to a scheme of roads from west to east. The north-eastern portion of the Tirhoot district, and the north part of Bhaugulpore, by which such roads would pass, is the very country where the people will be most in need of employment, and these road should certainly be undertaken at once. Durbhangah may be taken as the point of departure from roads already made, of the great Behar populations which tend to the east in search of labour. Fortunately Mr. Stevens, the able and energetic Engineer of the Durbhangah Estate, is well acquainted with this country, and has already devised the lines of road which he thinks the best. The Lieutenant-Governor has arranged with the commissioner of Patna and Mr. Stevens, that the latter officer should lay out two lines from Durbhangah to the Kooseе river, one in the direct line to Parnesh, and the other by Nuipore to the north towards Titaliya. The commissioner of Bhaugulpore is to arrange for the junction of these two lines with Purneah and Titaliya. From Purneah the present metalled road leads to Dengrachat on the Mahanuddee; whence to Dinagepore a line of road is already marked out, which will be taken up as a relief work. From Titaliya the road to Julpigoree may be improved, and thence there is a line by Cooch Behar to the Berhampooter. By these lines, and others in connection with the Northern Bengal Railway, complete means of communication from west to east will, it is hoped, be established north of the Ganges. Further to the south, the line from Rajmehal to Dinagepore should also receive attention.

9. In Burdwan a work already discussed, viz., the connection of the Damoodah with the Kana Nuddee, has already been put in hand, partly in the hope of obtaining an immediate supply of water, and partly in order to give employment.

In this same part of the country there has been much complaint of the want of good tanks for drinking water, of petty drainage channels, and such like improvements. There can be no doubt that petty works of this kind are at least as useful as larger works, and they certainly bring employment more effectually to the homes of the people. But, on the other hand, it would be impossible for Government to undertake and superintend such Works of local improvement on private property. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, instructed the Commissioner to ascertain whether it might be arranged that private landholders should undertake such works, Government, if necessary, advancing the money on the security of the estates. He feels sure that that if the upper classes feel the duties of their position, such an arrangement should be gladly accepted by them, and be very feasible.

The Lieutenant-Governor feels sure that he may trust to the zeal and energy of the local officers to give effect to these orders, and, that, whatever need may arise, they will not be found wanting. He feels that he can count on the thorough assistance of the European settlers. He would also express the earnest hope that the officers of Government will have the aid and co-operations of the native landholders, and generally of those classes of natives whose wealth, influence and position may enable them to contribute to the duty of assisting their poorer fellow-countrymen. The most effective work cannot be done without that assistance.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STAINED GLASS FOR THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE HALL.

The stained-glass windows for the University Senate Hall at Bombay have just been completed for the Indian Government by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Payne of Garrickstreet, Covent-Garden, under the supervision of Mr. G. Preston White, C. E., Consulting Engineer to the India Office. The general effect of the side-windows, with their rich and varied lines, is very pleasing. Some of them are filled in with the rose, shamrock, and thistle on a quarry ground, while others consist of ornamental grisaille work, coloured centres, and rich borders in alternate colours. Above them are circular shield suspended from native Indian plants, and filled in with coats-of-arms, including those of Sir Cowajee Jehangheer Readymoney, and of the late Chancellors of the University, from Lord Elphinstone to Sir Philip Wodehouse. The seven large lancet-windows for the south end are filled in with an elaborate ornamentation of grisaille work, coloured lines, and borders alternately coloured. The subdued effects of the various colours is very beautiful, and the backs of the windows are enamelled to keep out the sun's glare. For the north end there is a large rose-window of twenty-five openings, filled in with a curious and elaborate representation of the universe. In the centre is the sun, sending forth its richly-coloured beams; around it are the planets, comets and constellations, while the outermost circles are filled in with clouds, stars, and the rainbow; their centres containing the signs of the zodiac. The whole of these decorations may be said to form a well considered and richly-executed work of art.—*Home News.*

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the Oriental Bank Corporation was held in the Bank parlour yesterday, under the Presidency of Mr. James Blyth, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividened.

Mr. P. Campbell, the manager, havin gread the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said it was not often that a great deal of interest attached to the extraordinary meetings, because there was little to report as a rule. On the present occasion, however, he had to announce to the meeting that since the shareholders were called together a renewal of the charter had been obtained to the 30th of August, 1882—that was 10 years from the expiry of the existing charter; and he congratulated the meeting upon having obtained that extension. He called upon the manager to read a statement of accounts which had been submitted to the board.

Mr. Campbell read the statement, which showed that after paying all current charges, allowing for all bad and doubtful debts, the balance at credit of profit and loss amounted to £103,629. This balance was made up as follows:—By amount of profit undivided on the 31st December, 1872, £7,590; net profit for the half year, £96,038. On the other side the amount required to pay an interim dividend of £1 10s. per share would be £93,000, after payment of which there would remain a balance of £13,629.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, I think that statement is satisfactory, and will give you considerable satisfaction; it shows that the corporation continues to hold a high position in the confidence of the commercial world. I have pleasure in proposing that a dividend of £1 10s. per share be paid on and after November 1, free of income tax. I may state that, although the accounts were made up to June 30, we have some more recent intelligence from our branches by letter and telegram, and I have the satisfaction to state that, at every one of the branches at the business of the corporation is going on most satisfactorily. (Cheers.)

The dividend was declared, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Oct. 17.)

A letter said to have emanated from the Pope, and a reply thereto by the Emperor of Germany, have created the greatest interest throughout Europe. Baron Reuter has applied to the German Government for the diplomatic protection in Persia which was denied to him by Earl Granville.

The Crown Prince of Saxony has met with a severe accident by being upset from his carriage in the streets of Dresden. No serious results are anticipated.

In France the elections for the departments have principally resulted in the return of Republican candidates. M. Rane has been condemned to death by a court of War. The trial of Marshal Bazaine has proceeded as far as the reading of the report of accusation. The court then adjourned for a few days, when the evidence for the defence will be taken. The general opinion in France seems to be that from the recent successes of the Republicans in the elections for the various departments the cause of the Royalists is lost for the present, and that the prolongation of Marshal Macmahon's powers for five years will be the result. It is expected that the Bonapartists will unite and coincide with this latter view.

From Spain we have news of naval engagement off Cartagena between Admiral Lobo's squadron and the vessels of the Intransigentes, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. News has since been received that soon afterwards the insurgent vessels came out to meet Admiral Lobo, when he altered his course and retreated, much to the delight of his opponents, who gave chase. At a Cabinet Council at Madrid, it has been determined to dismiss Admiral Lobo, and it is asserted that he is likely to be brought to a court-martial for his conduct. Several engagements between the Republican troops and the Carlists are reported, but the chief occupation of the latter seems to be burning railway-stations and in bearing up lines.

The Emperor Alexander is expected to arrive in Vienna to-day on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

News comes from St. Petersburg that the right bank of the Amou-Daria, in Khiva, has been taken possession of by Russia; a governor has been appointed, with troops, to take charge of the new territory.

The financial panic in New York has greatly subsided. President Grant is of opinion that it will ultimately lead to a return to specie payments, and result in future benefit to the country. November 27 is appointed as a day of national thanksgiving.

The natives of Oman, a province in Central America, having committed a serious outrage upon the British consul, and also plundered and imprisoned several British merchants, H.M.S. Niobe demanded satisfaction; this being refused, a cannonade ensued, which destroyed a fort. The affair was ultimately settled by the release of the captured merchants, and the payment of £30,000.

Her Majesty remains at Balmoral in excellent health, with the youthful members of the Royal Family.

Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales have left Abergeldie. The Prince is on a visit to Lord Londesborough. The Princess has arrived in London, where she will be shortly joined by His Royal Highness.

The death of Lord Wilton, reported a few days ago, has since been contradicted. His lordship is in good health and is enjoying a cruise in his yacht in the Mediterranean.

Lord Tenterden has been appointed to succeed the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond as permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. James, the Solicitor-General, has been returned as member of Parliament for Taunton by a majority of eighty-seven over Sir A. Slade, the Conservative candidate.

The funeral of Sir Edwin Landseer took place on Oct. 11 in St. Paul's Cathedral with much ceremony.

Some very extensive coal-fields have recently been discovered in the neighbourhood of Ulster. It is expected they will add materially to the prosperity of the district.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India,